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(54) Title: AFFINITY MATRICES OF MODIFIED POLYSACCHARIDE SUPPORTS (57) Abstract <p>The invention is directed to a modified polysaccharide material which comprises: (1) polysaccharide covalently bonded to a synthetic polymer; (2) the synthetic polymer being made from (a) a polymerizable compound which is capable of being covalently coupled directly or indirectly to said polysaccharide, and (b) one or more polymerizable compounds containing (i) a chemical group capable of causing the covalent coupling of the compound (b) to an affinity ligand or a biologically active molecule or (ii) a hydrophobic compound. The invention is also directed to devices for the chromatographic separation of at least two components of a mixture comprising the modified polysaccharide material of the invention, wherein the device is configured for radial or tangential flow.</p>		

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION:AFFINITY MATRICES OF
MODIFIED POLYSACCHARIDE SUPPORTS

The present application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending Application Serial No. 130,186, filed December 8, 1987, entitled "Affinity Matrices of Modified Polysaccharide Supports," which is a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 013,512, filed January 27, 1987, entitled "Affinity Matrices of Modified Polysaccharide Supports," which is a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 656,922, filed October 2, 1984, now U.S. Patent No. 4,639,513, issued January 27, 1987, entitled "Intravenously Injectable Immunoglobulin G (IgG) and Method for Producing Same," which was a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 576,448, filed February 2, 1984, now U.S. Patent No. 4,663,163, issued May 5, 1987, entitled "Modified Polysaccharide Supports," which was a continuation-in-part of co-pending Application Serial No. 466,114, filed February 14, 1983, entitled "Modified Polysaccharide Supports," now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention:

The present invention relates to carrier supports such as chromatographic supports, and methods for their preparation and use. More particularly, the invention relates to carrier supports compris-

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ing a polymeric carrier grafted to a substrate for affinity chromatography media and for the affinity chromatography media made from these supports. The invention also relates to chromatographic devices which permit radial or tangential flow of a sample relative to the carrier support.

Brief Description of the Background Art:

In the technique of affinity chromatography, which enables the efficient isolation of biological macromolecules or biopolymers by utilizing their recognition sites for certain supported chemical structures with a high degree of selectivity, the prior art has utilized materials of varying chemical structure as supports. For example, agarose gels and cross-linked agarose gels have been the most widely used support materials. Their hydrophilicity makes them relatively free of nonspecific binding, but their compressibility makes them less attractive as carriers in large scale processing, such as in manufacturing. Controlled-pore glass (CPG) beads have also been used in affinity chromatography. Although high throughputs can be obtained with columns packed with CPG, this carrier is even more expensive than agarose beads. Cellulose particles have also been used by immunochemists for synthetic affinity sorbents. However, compared to agarose gels, cellulose particles are formed with more difficulty and therefore, have received less attention in the preparation of affinity sorbents for enzymes. Cellulose, however, is perhaps the least expensive of all support matrices. Two lesser-used support matrices are polyacrylamide gel beads and Sephadex^R gel beads made from dextran and epichlorohydrin. Although convenient methods have been developed for using them, the softness of these beads yields poor column packings, and their low molecular porosity yields a sorbent with poor ligand availability to the ligate.

Coupek et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,281,233, shows supports for affinity chromatography which comprise copolymers of hydroxy alkyl acrylates or methacrylates with cross-linking monomers. The copoly-

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mers contain covalently attached mono- or oligosaccharides. (An oligosaccharide is defined in the art as having up to nine saccharide units. See, e.g., Roberts, J.D., and Caserio, M.C., Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry, 1964, p. 615.)

A carrier for bio-active materials is also disclosed in Nakashima et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,352,884. The Nakashima carrier comprises a substrate coated with a copolymer. The substrate may be one of various materials, including inorganic materials such as glass; silica; alumina; synthetic high polymers such as polystyrene, polyethylene, and the like; and naturally occurring high polymers such as cellulose. The copolymer is made of a hydrophilic acrylate or methacrylate monomer which is a hydroxy or alkoxyalkylacrylate or methacrylate, and a copolymerizable unsaturated carboxylic acid or amine. The base material or substrate is coated with the copolymer by conventional coating or deposition procedures, such as spraying, dipping, phase separation or the like. The copolymer may also contain small amounts of a cross-linking agent such as glycidyl acrylate or methacrylate. The cross-linking agent allows for cross-linking treatment after the coating process, and provides for the prevention of elution (presumably of the bioactive materials) from the coating layer. The amounts of cross-linking agent are quite small, and range between 0.5 and 1% by weight of the total copolymer weight. Such amounts of cross-linking agent are insufficient to cause substantial covalent bonding or grafting of the copolymer onto the underlying substrate. The copolymer in Nakashima is thus essentially only physically coating the underlying substrate. Physical coating, however, is accompanied by a series of problems. The carrier would not be expected to have an even distribution of the copolymer, would show a multilayered structure, and may have a possible uneven distribution of functional groups.

Another reference of interest is Kraemer, U.S. Patent No. 4,070,348, which shows copolymers of glycidyl- and amino-containing acrylates, useful as carriers for biologically active substances, such

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as polysaccharides, enzymes, peptides, hormones, etc. The structure of the final product in Kraemer is that of an acrylic copolymer chain covalently modified at a multiplicity of sites thereon with substances such as enzymes, proteins, and the like.

This review of the prior art, its advantages and drawbacks, leads to the conclusion that there exists a need for a support useful both for ion exchange and affinity chromatography-based purification which will have high stability, high porosity, low non-specific adsorption, high flow rate, non-compressibility, controlled gelation, and which will be useful for industrial-scale biological separations. It is at the industrial level of manufacturing, especially, where the aforementioned drawbacks of the prior art have had their most important effect and where this need is the strongest.

Industrial-scale molecular separation materials comprising fibrous matrices with particulate immobilized therein have been described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent No. 4,384,957 to Crowder, which is herein incorporated by reference. This patent describes a composite fiber material formed by wet laying a sheet from an aqueous slurry of particulate, small refined fiber pulp, and long soft fiber pulp.

Using a fibrous/particulate matrix with addition of cationic polymers to the slurry and cross-linking the polymers to the matrices by oven-drying has yielded a filtration matrix with a positive charge coated on the surface thereof. Such charged matrices can be used for filtering minute amounts of particulate impurities from large volumes of liquid by adsorption. (See, for example, Ostreicher, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,007,113 and 4,007,114, as well as U.S. Patent Nos. 4,305,782 and 4,309,247, which are all herein incorporated by reference.)

It is inevitable in prior art wet slurring processes with slurries comprising cationic materials to obtain materials having uneven distribution of charges, wherein multilayer coating may occur in one spot, whereas other spots on the surface may be bare. Such products are acceptable in filtration processes due to the fact that

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the amount of impurities needed to be removed is relatively minor compared to the bulk liquid volume, and that uneven charge distributions can be compensated for by the depth of the filters. However, such products cannot readily be applied to delicate ion exchange processes. The number of active sites, as well as the accessibility of the active sites, are critical to the capacity of such processes. The chemical functional groups in ion exchangers cannot be buried close to the surface, but have to be somewhat removed from the surface, possibly with a molecular side arm for accessibility. One way of achieving this has been through the incorporation of particulates into a fibrous matrix modified by silanes which are chemically modified. Such silanes may carry functional groups such as DEAE, CM, or affinity chromatography sites. They are mechanically stable, strong and do not swell. However, they are expensive and show very high non-specific adsorption of protein by the silica hydroxy groups.

In sum, neither the affinity chromatography supports commonly used in laboratory-scale purifications nor the particulate- (or ion exchange modified particulate-) containing fibrous matrices for chromatography or filtration have proven to be of great use in scale-up of delicate affinity purification processes.

A need therefore continues to exist for supports useful in industrial-scale affinity chromatography purification processes, which will be noncompressible, controllably swellable, have high exchange capacity, exhibit high flow rates, be versatile, and be relatively inexpensive to produce, and for affinity matrices and devices comprising said supports.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a novel molecular support comprising a conjugate of a polymeric carrier and a substrate.

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Another object of the invention is to provide a molecular support useful for affinity chromatography or reverse-phase chromatography.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a chromatographic support useful for industrial-scale chromatographic operations.

Still another object of the invention is to provide industrial processes of affinity chromatography and reverse-phase chromatography.

Another object of the invention is to provide processes for the preparation of affinity and reverse-phase chromatographic supports and for affinity chromatographic media as well.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide devices which permit radial or tangential flow of a sample relative to the carrier support.

These and other objects of the invention as will hereinafter become more readily apparent have been attained by providing:

A modified polysaccharide material, which comprises:

1. a polysaccharide covalently bonded to a synthetic polymer;
2. said synthetic polymer made from
 - a) a polymerizable compound which has a chemical group capable of being covalently coupled directly or indirectly to said polysaccharide; and
 - b) one or more polymerizable compounds containing a chemical group capable of causing the covalent coupling of said polymerizable compound (b) to an affinity ligand or to a biologically active molecule.

Yet a further object of this invention has been attained by providing affinity molecular separation precursor compounds (hereinafter "pre-ligand intermediates") wherein said aforementioned modified polysaccharide materials are further modified to form preactivated intermediate compounds suitable for ligand coupling.

Another object of the invention has been attained by providing affinity molecular separation materials derived from the aforemen-

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tioned polysaccharide materials, said affinity molecular separation materials comprising polysaccharide substrate, synthetic polymer covalently coupled to the polysaccharide substrate, and an affinity ligand covalently coupled to said synthetic polymer and capable of acting as chromatographic supports for affinity chromatography, reverse-phase chromatography, or as reagents for biochemical reactors.

Still another object of the invention has been attained by providing molecular separation processes and/or biochemical reaction processes using the aforementioned materials.

In addition, a further object of the invention has been attained by providing devices for the chromatographic separation of at least two components of a sample whereby the device is configured to allow the sample to flow radially or tangentially with respect to the modified polysaccharide material.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will become understood by reference to the detailed description provided hereinafter when considered together with the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a partial sectional view of a side elevation of one embodiment of the chromatography column of this invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along line 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the radial flow cartridge with a portion of the solid stationary phase broken away therefrom showing the spirally wound chromatographic media and spacer means therebetween;

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the invention wherein the chromatography column is in disc configuration;

Figure 5 is a top plan view of the inlet housing member of the invention embodiment in disc configuration;

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Figure 6 is a top plan view of the outlet housing member of the invention embodiment in disc configuration;

Figure 7 is a top plan view of one embodiment of the stationary phase of the invention column in disc configuration;

Figure 8 is a side elevation of one embodiment of the stationary phase of the invention column in disc configuration;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of the stationary phase of the invention column in disc configuration depicting a plurality of layers of separation media and spacer means interposed between adjacent layers of said separation media, prior to the sonic welding of the peripheral edges;

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view of a preferred configuration for the ion exchange column of the present invention in disc configuration. In this configuration, the housing in disc configuration forms a radially outwardly expanding chamber. A portion of the spacer means is removed for clarity;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a tangential flow cartridge with a portion of the solid stationary phase broken away therefrom showing the spirally wound chromatographic media, spacer means, and impermeable membrane;

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a tangential flow cartridge within a cylindrical housing;

Figure 13 depicts one method used for constructing the tangential flow cartridge;

Figure 14 is a schematic diagram depicting a comparison of radial and tangential flow of blood in a device;

Figure 15 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the invention which provides for tangential flow across two layers of chromatographic media;

Figure 16 depicts a top plan view of the tangential flow cartridge having dual layers of chromatographic media;

Figure 17 depicts a cross-sectional view of one winding of the dual-layer tangential flow cartridge;

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Figure 18 depicts the sample flow relative to the supporting and spacing and channeling means;

Figure 19 depicts a graph of the percent heparin removal versus the surface area for three media (A, protamin B, and C);

Figure 20 depicts a graph of the percent heparin removal versus the contact time for two media (A and protamin);

Figure 21 depicts a graph of the amount of heparin bound versus the ligand concentration (protamin) for two surface area quantities;

Figure 22 depicts a graph showing the pressure differential (Δp) between the inlet and outlet of a tangential flow cartridge versus the flow rate for blood and saline;

Figure 23 depicts a graph of the percent heparin removal versus volume of blood filtered;

Figure 24 depicts a graph of the pressure differential (Δp) the inlet and outlet of a tangential flow cartridge versus flow rate for blood and saline;

Figure 25 depicts a graph of the percent heparin removal versus volume of blood filtered through the tangential flow cartridge.

Figure 26 depicts a graph of the pressure differential (Δp) between the inlet and outlet of a tangential flow cartridge, which contains immobilized protein A, for various flow rates.

Figure 27 depicts a gel electrophoresis of IgG obtained from plasma and blood by purification through a tangential flow cartridge containing immobilized protein A.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is related to the discovery and development of materials useful as insoluble supports for a variety of applications including a wide range of chromatographic separations, including affinity separations, or as insoluble supports for bioreactors.

The support materials are based on a composite of an organic synthetic polymer and a polysaccharide. In a preferred embodiment,

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the composite per se is biologically inert. The organic synthetic polymer carries chemical groups which are capable of coupling to said polysaccharide, and also carries chemical groups which can provide anchoring capacity for affinity ligands or for biologically active molecules in general.

Strictly speaking, the polymer coupled to the polysaccharide may be either a copolymer or a homopolymer. When the chemical groups capable of coupling to the polysaccharide are the same as the chemical groups useful as anchoring units for affinity ligands or biologically active molecules, the polymer, in this particular form, would be a homopolymer. In another form, however, the polymer is a copolymer containing groups capable of coupling to the polysaccharide and also different groups capable of serving as anchoring groups for molecules. In one preferred embodiment, the polymer is a homopolymer.

The invention also relates to materials derived from the modified polysaccharide by attaching thereto affinity ligands or biomolecules, to thereby obtain affinity chromatography or bioreactive materials, or attaching thereto hydrophobic substituents for reverse-phase chromatography.

The invention also relates to mixtures of the aforementioned materials with unmodified polysaccharides, with modified or unmodified particulate material, or mixtures thereof to give a variety of separation media.

The invention also relates to devices comprising the modified polysaccharide material of the invention which is configured for radial or tangential flow of the sample relative to the support material.

MATERIALS

The term "polysaccharide" as used in the specification and claims is meant to include compounds made up of many--hundreds or even thousands--monosaccharide units per molecule. These units are held

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together by glycoside linkages. Their molecular weights are normally higher than about 5,000 and can range up to millions of daltons. They are normally naturally occurring polymers, such as, for example, starch, glycogen, cellulose, gum arabic, agar, and chitin. The polysaccharide should have one or more reactive hydroxy groups. It may be straight or branched chain. The most useful of the polysaccharides for the purposes of this invention is cellulose.

The polysaccharide is preferably fully unprotected and carries all of its hydroxy groups in the free state. Some blocking of the hydroxy groups is possible, as for example, by acylation or aminoacylation. Extensive blocking of the hydroxy groups of the polysaccharide, however, is undesirable since the polysaccharide thereby loses its hydrophilic character, which is necessary to provide appropriate chemically compatible interaction with biomolecules. If the polysaccharide becomes too hydrophobic, negative interactions with such molecules as proteins lead to possible nonspecific bonding and denaturation phenomena. Also, if the masking of the polysaccharide hydroxy groups is too extensive, the reactivity of the resulting material with the polymer is greatly diminished. For all of these reasons, it is preferred to retain substantially all hydroxy groups in the free state. The polysaccharide may, however, be chemically activated, as seen infra.

Cellulose is the preferred polysaccharide. By "cellulose" it is intended to mean any of the convenient and commercially available forms of cellulose such as wood pulp, cotton, hemp, ramie, or regenerated forms such as rayon. There exists no criticality as to the selection of a suitable form of cellulose. Cellulose is a naturally occurring polysaccharide consisting of B(1 \rightarrow 4) linked glucose units. In the native state, adjacent cellulose chains are extensively hydrogen-bonded, forming microcrystalline regions. These regions are interspersed by amorphous regions with less hydrogen bonding. Limited acid hydrolysis results in preferential loss of the amorphous regions and gives so-called microcrystalline cellulose. The cellulose useful

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in the present invention is either cellulose in the native state or in the microcrystalline state. Also, cellulose derived from cotton linter is better than that derived from wood pulp, as the latter contains lignin.

Chemical reactions to attach the polymer to the polysaccharide material normally proceed with difficulty in crystalline regions but take place more readily in amorphous regions. For example, the substitution of functional groups into cellulose has a disruptive effect on the structure thereof. If carried out to completion, the cellulose matrix would be destroyed and ultimately water-soluble polymers would be formed. Typical examples of this phenomenon are the hydroxyethyl cellulose and cellulose gums of the prior art, which become the commonly used adhesives and binders after dissolving in water.

Each anhydrous saccharide unit in a polysaccharide molecule may have three or more reactive hydroxy groups. Theoretically, all three or more can be substituted with the polymer. The product from such reaction, however, would have a degree of substitution of three or more, which in case of ion-exchange materials, would render it soluble. Even at levels of substitution below those at which total water solubility occurs, such polysaccharide derivatives become unsuitable as chromatographic supports. Therefore, substitution of the polysaccharide is restricted to the more reactive centers of the amorphous regions and is seldom carried out beyond the level of about 1 mEQ/gm of dry weight in fiber form. At this level of substitution, the native configuration of the polysaccharide structure is only slightly modified, and the low-density, non-uniform exchange sites are readily accessible to large biomolecules.

The final structure of a molecular support of the invention thus comprises a polysaccharide chain covalently modified at a multiplicity of sites along such chain with the synthetic polymers.

The polymer which modifies the polysaccharide is either a homopolymer or a copolymer. The definition of the polymer as a homo-

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or copolymer depends on whether the polymerizable compounds (a) and (b) are different. In one form, the copolymer could be a random, a block, or an alternating copolymer.

In one embodiment, the polymerizable compound (a) (also called "comonomer (a)" where the polymer is a copolymer) may have a group capable of reacting with a hydroxy group of polysaccharide with the formation of a covalent bond. Such polymerizable compounds are defined, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,070,348 to Kraemer *et al.*, which is herein incorporated by reference. The chemical groups are capable of reacting with hydroxy groups at temperatures up to those at which the polysaccharide begins to decompose or depolymerize, e.g., 0° to 120°C, in aqueous solution and thereby form covalent bonds with the oxygen atoms of the hydroxy groups. Since water is always present in considerable excess with respect to the hydroxy groups, chemical groups which react spontaneously with water, such as, for example, isocyanate groups, are less suitable. Aqueous solutions comprise pure water or mixtures of water with one or more water-miscible co-solvents such as alcohols, ketones, and the like.

Hydroxy reactive groups of comonomer (a) are preferably activated carboxy groups such as are known from peptide chemistry or O-alkylating agents, such as alkyl halide or epoxide groups. Representatives of the O-alkylating comonomers are acrylic and methacrylic anhydrides, acryloylmethacryloyl N-hydroxy succinimides, ω -iodo-alkyl esters of acrylic or methacrylic acid in which the alkyl group in general contains two to six carbon atoms, allyl chloride, chloromethylstyrene, chloroacetoxy ethyl methacrylate, and compounds having a glycidyl group. The latter are ethers or esters formed between a glycidyl alcohol and an unsaturated alcohol or unsaturated carboxylic acid, respectively. The glycidyl alcohols are aliphatic and cycloaliphatic alcohols and ether alcohols having from 3 to 18 carbon atoms which are esterified with an α , β -unsaturated carboxylic acid, preferably acrylic or methacrylic acid, or are etherified with an olefinically or acetylenically unsaturated alcohol. Typical compounds are glycidyl

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acrylate and methacrylate; 4,5-epoxy-pentylacrylate; 4-(2,3-epoxy-propyl)-N-butyl-methacrylate; 9,10-epoxy-stearylacrylate; 4-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-cyclohexyl methacrylate; ethylene glycol-monoglycidyl etheracrylate; and allyl glycidyl ether.

Preferred organic synthetic polymers include the homopolymers of glycidyl acrylate and glycidyl methacrylate.

If the active monomer units (a) are sensitive to hydroxy groups, and if they do not react with the polysaccharide offered, they may be transformed, in the presence of water, into hydrophilic carboxy, aldehyde, or hydroxy groups. The activated groups are therefore present in the polymeric material in generally greater number than is necessary for the bonding with the polysaccharide.

In another embodiment, the polymerizable compound (a) may be one which does not react directly with hydroxy groups of the polysaccharide, but rather is covalently coupled to the polysaccharide indirectly, via a bridge compound. This is the case when the polysaccharide is first chemically activated as by oxidation and reacted with a compound having, e.g., an epoxy group or a vinyl group capable of reaction with an appropriate functionality of polymerizable comonomer (a).

The polymerizable comonomer (b), where (b) is different than (a), will vary depending on the ultimate use of the carrier material. When the ultimate use of the carrier material is as a support for an affinity ligand, comonomer (b) carries a chemical group capable of causing the covalent coupling of said comonomer (b) to an affinity ligand, i.e., an "anchoring" group. Since most affinity ligands carry nucleophiles such as hydroxy, amino, thiol, carboxylate, and the like, any electrophilic group capable of reacting with such nucleophile can be present in comonomer (b). Such electrophilic groups include, but are not limited to, those described previously as active groups capable of reacting with the hydroxy group of cellulose. They also include activated carboxy groups used in peptide chemistry for the formation of peptide bonds, such as carbonyl chlorides, carboxylic

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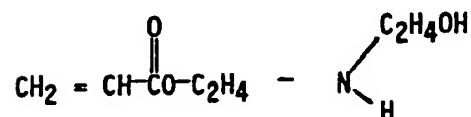
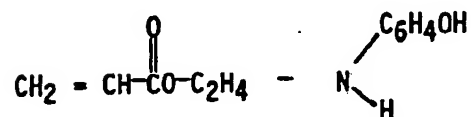
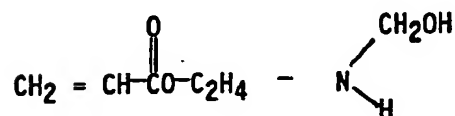
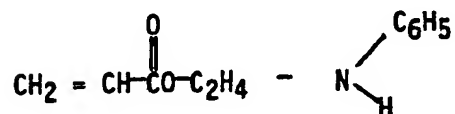
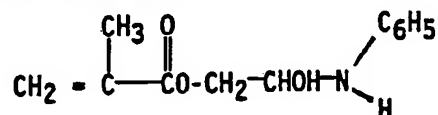
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anhydrides, and carboxylic acid azide groups, as well as phenyl esters and aldehydes used for the formation of Schiff (imine) bases.

Also useful are the carboxylates of hydroxylamino derivatives of the formula (1)



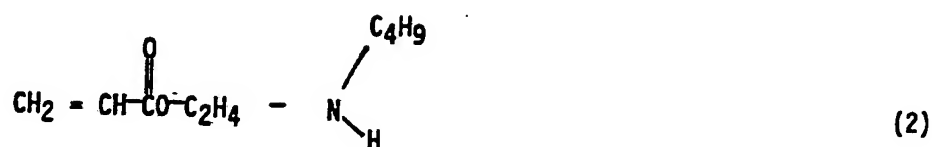
in which R is an α , β -unsaturated, polymerizable radical and R' is a C₁-C₆ alkyl or alkanoyl group, phenyl, or hydroxyphenyl. R'' may be a direct bond (-) or a C₂-C₃ alkyl or alkanoyl group. Typical compounds of this type are:



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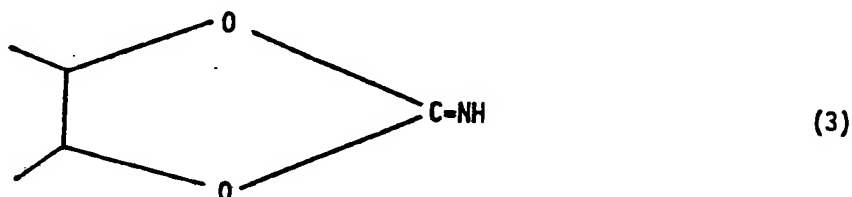
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Other compounds having activated carboxyl groups include acryloyl and methacryloyl chloride, acrylic and methacrylic anhydride, maleic anhydride, phenyl acrylate and methacrylate, glycidyl acrylate and methacrylate, 4-iodobutylacrylate and methacrylate, and 2-isopropenyl-4, 4-dimethyloxazolone-5. The last mentioned compound is capable of reacting with the terminal amino group of proteins, either directly or through conversion.

A very useful potentially electrophilic reactive group in comonomer (b) useful for coupling to an affinity ligand is a group capable of being activated to an electrophilic group with a reagent such as a cyanogen halide. It is known in the art that cyanogen halides react with 1,2-diols to yield activated structures having the following formula (3):



This structure is then capable of reacting with the nucleophile of an affinity ligand. Among the preferred 1,2-diols present in comonomer (b) are various saccharides, including monosaccharides such as glucose, mannose, and galactose; disaccharides such as lactose and maltose; trisaccharides such as raffinose; or, generally, glycosides. The 1,2-diol-containing functional group can be attached to the polymerizable comonomer (b) by such reactions as esterification, amide formation, etherification, and the like. Among the most preferred of

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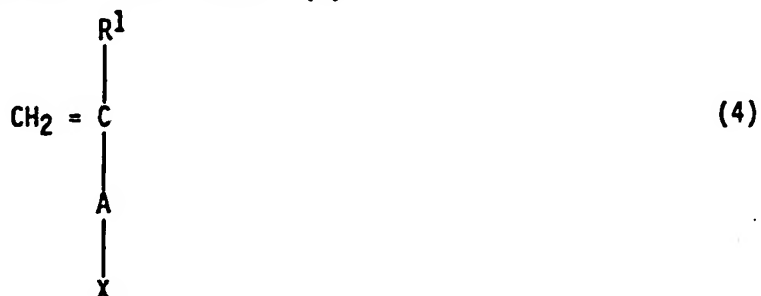
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these is the reaction of glycidyl acrylate or methacrylate with a saccharide, to yield an ether-containing comonomer (b).

When the ultimate use of the carrier material is as a carrier for biological molecules, any of the anchoring groups mentioned for comonomers (a) or (b) can also be used. Other types of activated groups such as those containing aldehydes or amines can also be used.

The polymerizable comonomer (b) can be substantially of one type or can be a mixture of one or more types.

Preferably, the polymerizable monounsaturated compounds (b) are polymerizable compounds of the formula (4):

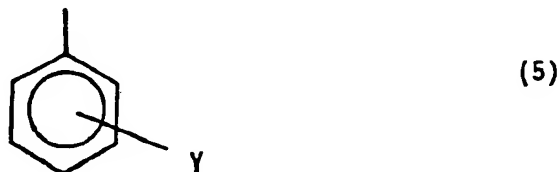


wherein R^1 is hydrogen or methyl;

A is CO, or SO_2 ;

X is OH, OM (where M is a metal ion), or OR^2 (where R^2 is a straight or branched chain C_1 - C_{18} alkyl group), OR^3OH (where R^3 is a straight or branched chain C_2 - C_6 , alkyl, or aromatic group), ONR^4R^5 or $\text{ON}^+\text{R}^4\text{R}^5\text{R}^6$, where R^4 is the same or different as R^5 which is the same or different as R^6 , and are hydrogen, R^2 , or R^3OH);

AX may also have formula (5):



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wherein Y is $-\text{CO}_2^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2^-$, $-\text{SO}_3^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-$, $-\text{OPO}_3\text{H}^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{PO}_4\text{H}^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-)_2$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NR}^4\text{R}^5$, or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}^+\text{R}^4\text{R}^5\text{R}^6$, or the corresponding free acid, ester or partial ester groups, as described previously. In these formulae, the groups R^4 , R^5 ; R^4 , R^6 ; or R^5 , R^6 may form a five- to seven-membered heterocyclic ring with the nitrogen atom. R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 are as previously defined.

When the material is to be used as an anchor for affinity ligands or biomolecules, A is CO or SO_2 , and X is most preferably $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{Saccharide}$, where "-Saccharide" is a mono-, di-, or polysaccharide having a group which can be activated for reaction with nucleophilic reactive groups on the affinity ligand or the biomolecule by a cyanogen halide. A more preferred comonomer (b) for anchoring materials is the comonomer obtained from reaction of glycidyl acrylate or methacrylate with glucose.

The average molecular weight of the polysaccharide-modifying polymer is a function of the monomeric mix present therein. It is required to have at least a sufficient number of comonomers (a) units so as to be able to form covalent attachment throughout amorphous regions of the polysaccharide surface. The number of comonomers (b) units cannot be too small, since otherwise the exchange capacity, or the anchoring/interacting capacity, is negligible. The number of comonomers (b) units can neither be too high, since this would cause great difficulty in the reaction between the reactive groups of comonomer (a) and the polysaccharide. Preferably, the polysaccharide-modifying copolymer carries anywhere between 1 and 500 units of comonomer (a) and most preferably between 20 and 100 units of comonomer (b). This corresponds to molecular weights of between about 100 and 100,000, preferably between 1,000 and 10,000.

Other neutral comonomers (c), different than those represented by (a) or (b), *supra*, can also be added to the polymer, if desired. These comonomers may be polymerizable unsaturated compounds carrying neutral chemical groups such as hydroxy groups, amide groups, alkyl groups, aryl groups, and the like. Preferred among comonomers (c) are

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C₁-C₆ alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, or the corresponding hydroxy alkyl acrylates or alkacrylates. The function of comonomers (c) may be to increase the presence of hydrophobic or hydrophilic residues in the polymers, so as to provide a desired balance of hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups, if necessary.

The minimum ratio of comonomer (a) to total comonomer content is important. The synthetic polymer should have a sufficient amount of comonomer (a) to permit substantial covalent coupling of the polymer to the polysaccharide. If too little comonomer (a) is present in the polymer, then grafting becomes difficult, if not impossible. Generally, about 4-12, preferably 5-10% by weight of comonomer (a) relative to the total of (a) plus (b) and (c) (if any is present) is needed. Amounts of about 0.5 to 1 or 2% by weight appear to merely cross-link the polymer, without substantial grafting onto the polysaccharide.

The upper limit of comonomer (a) in the polymer can be varied up to 99.9% by weight, depending on the desired amount of rigidity, functionality and hydrophilicity. It is preferred to have a predominance of comonomers (b) over comonomers (a). Comonomers (c) may be present in an amount of up to 20% by weight of the total (a) plus (b) plus (c).

The weight ratio of polysaccharide to the modifying polymer is freely adjustable and varies from 0.1 to 5 weight parts of copolymer to parts by weight of the polysaccharide.

When comonomers (b) carry ionizable chemical groups capable of providing cation-exchange capacity, it is found that unless some degree of crosslinking is provided, the flexibility of the material in solution tends to favor the formation of micelle-type aggregates and slow loss of capacity. Therefore, it is a preferred mode of the invention to provide polymeric crosslinking for these types of modified polysaccharides. Crosslinking can be provided either by incorporating into the polymerization recipe a small amount of polyunsaturated comonomer having at least two polymerizable α , β -

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carbon double bonds, such as for example mono- and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylates and diacrylates (with the polyethylene glycol residue containing up to six ethylene groups), ethylene dimethacrylate, ethylene diacrylate, tetramethylene dimethacrylate, tetraethylene diacrylate, divinylbenzene, triallyl cyanurate, methylene-bis-acrylamide or -bis-methacrylamide, and the like.

Another type of crosslinking agent is particularly applicable to copolymers made from an aminoalkyl comonomer (b). Because of the presence of a free pair of electrons on the aminoalkyl nitrogen atoms, crosslinking can be carried out with such bifunctional reagents as would react with nitrogen free electron pairs. Among these are the diacyl halides, such as $\text{Hal-CO-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-CO-Hal}$, or the alkyl dihalides, such as $\text{Hal-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Hal}$, wherein Hal is a halide such as chloride, bromide, or iodide, and n may be anywhere between 2 and 12. Other bifunctional reagents capable of reaction with nitrogen atoms can also be used. The advantage of these bifunctional reagents is that they simultaneously cross-link the copolymer, while also providing a cationic charge at the nitrogen centers, thereby ionizing the material.

The amount of cross-linking agent is best determined empirically. It is to be considered sufficient when the polymer preserves the exchange capacity at a constant value over time, yet would be too high if swelling is prevented, and too much rigidity is obtained in the final materials. Ideally, an amount of cross-linking agent between 5 to 20 mole percent of the synthetic polymer units is sufficient.

The term "affinity ligand" as used throughout the present application and in the claims is meant to include any small or high molecular weight molecule which can be immobilized in a stationary phase and used to purify a complementary binding molecule from a solute phase by affinity chromatography. For example, a ligand can be an inhibitor, a cofactor, a prosthetic group, or a polymeric substrate, all of these useful to purify enzymes or holoenzymes. Other ligand/ligate pairs are enzyme/polymeric inhibitors; nucleic acid,

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single-strand/nucleic acid, complementary strand; hapten or antigen/antibody; antibody/proteins or polysaccharides; monosaccharides or polysaccharides/lectins or receptors; lectins/glycoproteins or receptors; small target compounds/binding proteins; and binding protein/small target compounds. When antigen/antibody pairs are used as the ligand/ligate pair, the technique takes the particular name of "immunoaffinity" chromatography.

The "biologically active molecule" which can be bound to the carriers of the invention can include enzymes, enzyme substrates, inhibitors, hormones, antibiotics, antibodies, antigens, peptides, saccharides, nucleic acids, and the like. The only requirement for these molecules is that they have reactive groups thereon which can be covalently coupled to the anchoring chemical groups on the synthetic polymer.

Of particular interest is the immobilization of enzymes such as hydrolases, isomerases, proteases, amylases, and the like. These immobilized enzymes can then be used in biochemical reactors, as is otherwise well known in the art.

The use of the term reverse-phase chromatography or "hydrophobic interaction chromatography" is meant to include chromatography used to absorb hydrophobic components in mixtures. Such components include lipids, cell fragments and the like. In this embodiment, comonomer (b)(2) is usually an acrylate or methacrylate ester of C₆-C₁₈ straight or branched chain alcohols, or of aromatic alcohols such as phenol or naphthol.

The carrier materials of the present invention can be used per se in the same manner as other polysaccharide-based carrier materials of the prior art. Alternatively, and in a preferred mode, the polysaccharide material, which is preferably in fibrous form after the modification, can be formed into a self-supporting fibrous matrix, such as a fibrous sheet, with affinity chromatography properties, bioreactive or reverse-phase properties. The modified fibrous polysaccharide fibrous media can also incorporate unmodified fibers of

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various different sizes, and, in addition, can also incorporate modified or unmodified particulate material.

The fibrous media comprises a porous matrix of fiber wherein, because of the nature of the present invention, the fiber is effective for molecule reactions. The matrix is substantially homogeneous with respect to each component. A particulate may, optionally, be present. When such a particulate is present, is preferred to modify it so that it is also effective for molecular separations or reactions. Such a particulate should be contained in the fibrous phase in an effective amount to achieve the desired separations or reactions. The overall media is substantially inert and dimensionally stable.

The preferred particulates which can be used include all of those substances which can be provided in finely divided form and exhibit chromatographic functionality, i.e., capable of effective molecular separations and/or reactions. Mixtures of such compositions may also be utilized. Exemplary of such particulates are silica, alumina, zirconium oxide, diatomaceous earth, perlite, clays such as vermiculite, carbon such as activated carbon, modified polymer particulates such as other ion-exchange resins, crystalline cellulose, molecular sieves, and the like, the surfaces of which may be modified in a conventional manner. Such materials are commercially available under a variety of trademarks such as Biosila, Hi-Flosil, Li Chroprep Si, Micropak Si, Nucleosil, Partisil, Porasil, Spherosil, Zorbax cil, Corasil, Pallosil, Zipax, Bondapak, LiChrosorb, Hypersil, Zorbax, Perisorb, Fractosil, Corning Porous Glass, Dowex, Amberlite resins, and the like.

Examples of references which describe particulates effective for molecular separations are Miller, U.S. Patent No. 3,669,841, Kirkland et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,722,181, Kirkland et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,795,313, Regnier, U.S. Patent No. 3,983,299, Chang, U.S. Patent No. 4,029,583, Stehl, U.S. Patent No. 3,664,967, Krekeler, U.S. Patent No. 4,053,565 and Iher, U.S. Patent No. 4,105,426. The entire disclosures of all of these references are incorporated by reference.

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The particle size of the particulate is not critical but influences somewhat the flow rate at which the sample to be treated passes through the material. For radial flow applications, uniform particle sizes greater than about 5 microns are preferred, with about 10-100 microns constituting a practical operational range. Somewhat smaller particle sizes are possible for tangential flow applications where the sample flows across, and not through, the matrix material. The amount of the particulate can vary widely up to about 80 wt. % or more of the solid phase. The optimum particulate concentration will vary depending on the molecular separation desired.

The fibrous media should be capable of immobilizing the particulate contained therein, i.e., capable of preventing significant particulate loss from the stationary phase. In the case of media configured for radial flow, the media should have a porosity which enables the fluid to pass through the media. Thus, although the modified cellulose materials of the present invention are self-bonding and the addition of extra fibers or binders may not be necessary, it is possible to utilize such extra fibers or binders. Other fibers usable for the media include polyacrylonitrile fibers, nylon fibers, wool fibers, rayon fibers and polyvinyl chloride fibers, other cellulose fibers such as wood pulp and cotton, and cellulose acetate.

One embodiment of the invention is the provision of a fibrous media comprising two different types of celluloses: one a modified cellulose according to the invention and another an unmodified cellulose.

Another embodiment of the invention, which may also be coupled with the aforementioned celluloses, is an unrefined structural fiber which assists in providing sheets of sufficient structural integrity in both the wet "as formed" condition, and in the final dry condition, and also allows handling during processing as well as suitability for the intended end use. Such fibers are typically relatively large, with commercially available diameters in the range of 6 to 60 micrometers. Wood pulp can also be used and has fiber diameters ranging

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from 15 to 25 μm , and fiber lengths of about 0.85 to about 6.5 mm. The unrefined self-bonding structural fibers typically have a Canadian Standard Freeness of +400 to +800 ml. These long self-bonding fibers may constitute greater than 50% of the fibrous media, by weight, preferably 60-100% of the fibrous media, and most preferably 100%. Optionally, a minor portion of cellulose pulp which has been refined to a Canadian Standard Freeness of between +100 and -600 ml may be incorporated with a major portion of the normally dimensioned cellulose pulp (+400 to +800 ml). In particular, from about 1 to about 20% of the refined pump and about 50% to about 90% of the unrefined cellulose may be contained in the matrix. Particulate may also be added.

When the particulate materials are millimicron-sized, it may be desirable to use, in addition, a mixture of cationic and anionic resins as described by assignee's U.S. Patent 4,488,969. Alternatively, one may use a medium containing, in addition to the millimicron-sized particles, a neutral organic polymeric resin having oxygen atoms along the polymeric backbone thereof, as described in the assignee's U.S. Patent Nos. 4,578,150 and 4,596,660.

Also of particular interest in the present invention is the use of modified cellulosic fibrous media carrying modified inorganic support materials, such as for example are described in Regnier, U.S. Patent No. 3,983,299, Kirkland et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,795,313, Kirkland et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,722,181, Mazarquil et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,034,139, Talley et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,118,316, Ho Chang et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,029,583 or Regnier, U.S. Patent No. 4,108,603. These are all incorporated herein by reference. In particular, it is possible to derivatize siliceous particles with silanes and attach thereto various ion-exchange or anchoring groups. In this embodiment then, both the cellulosic fiber and the siliceous particulate are modified, and their interaction provides increased anchoring and/or ion-exchange capacity. The addition of particulate material tends to increase the rigidity and strength of the fibrous

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media and renders it readily useful for industrial applications, especially those involving high pressure.

PROCESSES OF PREPARATION

The polymer-modified polysaccharide material of the invention can be prepared in various modes. Generally speaking, in one mode, one can first prepare the polymer and then condense the same through its hydroxy reacting groups (if available) to the polysaccharide. Alternatively, in another mode, one can first react the polysaccharide with a hydroxy group-reactive comonomer (a) followed by copolymerization with comonomer (b) and any other comonomers (e.g., crosslinking comonomers, hydrophobic comonomers, etc.), as desired. These reactions are therefore of two types: 1) coupling of saccharides to hydroxy reactive groups on comonomer (a), and 2) polymerization of polymerizable unsaturated compounds. In a preferred embodiment, with the intention of providing high capacity adsorptive functionality, the reaction is conducted under conditions wherein polymerization proceeds prior to covalent coupling.

Still a third method of (indirectly) attaching the synthetic polymer to the polysaccharide involves previous chemical activation of the polysaccharide. For example, the polysaccharide can be treated with oxidizing agents such as periodate, hydrogen peroxide, ceric or other metallic oxidizing ions or the like. Reaction of the activated polysaccharide with an amino-containing polymerizable monomeric compound followed by reduction, or an epoxy-containing vinyl monomer, will normally yield derivatized polysaccharide carrying unsaturated functionalities along the chain thereof. These unsaturated functionalities can then serve as further attachment positions for conjugating the polymer thereto.

Another type of chemical activation of the polysaccharide involves reaction with a compound such as a diepoxide or epichlorohydrin, which yields a derivatized polysaccharide-carrying epoxy or

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other groups along the chain thereof. These epoxy or other groups then serve as conjugating positions on the polysaccharide chains.

Polymerization of comonomers can be carried out by radical chain (free radical), step-reaction, ionic and coordination polymerization. Particularly useful is free radical polymerization.

The free radical addition polymerization of radical polymerizable comonomers is carried out with free radical initiators using well known steps of initiation, addition and termination. A usual procedure is to utilize a substance or substances which produce radicals capable of reacting with the monomers. Probably the simplest of all polymerization initiators are the organic peroxides and azo compounds. These substances decompose spontaneously into free radicals in common organic solvents at a finite rate, at temperatures between 50 and 140°C. For example, benzoyl peroxide decomposes into two benzoyloxy radicals at 60°C. Another example is afforded by the azo compound azo-bis-isobutyronitrile which similarly decomposes into radicals at easily accessible temperatures.

The necessary energy may also be provided by irradiating the initiator system with ultraviolet light. For example, initiation can be provided by irradiating the initiator system in the presence of photo initiators such as benzophenone and its derivatives, benzoin alkyl ethers or derivatives, or acetophenone, with ultraviolet light. It is then necessary that the initiator molecules absorb in the spectral region supplied. In this way radicals can be generated at a finite rate at considerably lower temperatures than are necessary if purely thermal excitation is used. Finally, bimolecular reactions may produce radicals capable of initiating polymerization. Particularly important are the redox reactions, which occur in aqueous media, and involve electron transfer processes. For example, the systems Fe(II) plus hydrogen peroxide, or Ag(I), plus $S_2O_8^{--}$ are particularly important in initiating the radical polymerization of monomers. Because of the low temperature of initiation, the redox initiators or photochemically induced initiators are particularly preferred in the

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present invention. The amount of initiator is that sufficient to initiate the polymerization reaction. Polymerization is carried out until substantially all of the monomers or comonomers have been incorporated into the polymeric chains. This can be readily ascertained by simple analytical tests on the reaction mixture. Preferably, this polymerization is accomplished almost simultaneously with or immediately prior to the covalent coupling of the polymer to the polysaccharide. Preferably, the coupling and polymerization are performed in the same aqueous phase.

In one embodiment, the condensation of the monomer (or comonomer (a)) with the hydroxy group or groups of polysaccharide, whether carried out before polymerization or thereafter, is normally carried out by adjusting the temperature of the reaction mixture, or by adding an appropriate acid/base catalyst.

The most preferred method of carrying out the process is in a "one-pot" system, using a hydroxy reactive monomer (or comonomer (a)). All desired monomers and polysaccharide are added to an inert solvent system, such as, e.g., water, alcohols, organics, and the like. The polysaccharide and monomers are treated under conditions which will initiate polymerization of the monomers. This can be accomplished, for example, by adding to a well stirred mixture a water solution of an initiator such as ammonium persulfate and sodium thiosulfate, and initiating polymerization from about 15°C to 40°C. Alternatively, a photolabile initiator can be added and initiation caused by photochemical means. After stirring for a time sufficient to allow the polymerization to proceed to completion, the linking of the formed polymer to the hydroxy groups of polysaccharide is caused by increasing the temperature of the reaction mixture to a temperature sufficient to cause this condensation. In the case when the linking group on the polymer is glycidyl group, such temperature is normally around 80-100°C. Reaction is then allowed to proceed at the second temperature for a time sufficient to either go to completion, or to achieve modification of the polysaccharide to the desired capacity. The

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product is filtered, washed and dried for further treatment, if necessary. Unreacted monomer is preferably washed away with alcohol, unreacted catalyst with aqueous media and polymer with methanol or ethanol. Further reaction of the modified polysaccharide may be by crosslinking.

Another further reaction of the modified polysaccharide materials would be to anchor the affinity ligands or biologically active molecules to the anchoring groups of the monomer (or comonomer (b)). This reaction can be readily accomplished by mixing in an appropriate solvent, normally aqueous, the affinity ligand or biomolecule to be anchored and the modified polysaccharide, and carrying out anchoring for a time and under conditions sufficient to cause covalent coupling therebetween. It may be necessary to activate polysaccharide groups on the monomer (or comonomer (b)) with such materials as cyanogen halides, and to then further treat the activated polysaccharides with the affinity ligands or biomolecules. In this embodiment, it is preferred to first couple the affinity ligand or biologically active molecule to the monomer (or comonomer units (b)), and then bind the resulting polymer or copolymer to the polysaccharide.

The reactions between the affinity ligand or biologically active molecule and the anchoring groups of the polymer are normally carried out at temperatures of from 0°C to 50°C, may involve the addition of catalysts such as acid or base, or metals, or such other materials as carbo di-imide, or a bi-functional cross-linker such as glutaraldehyde. The resulting ligand- or biomolecule-containing modified polysaccharide is washed under appropriate conditions and is ready for further treatment, if necessary.

The affinity matrix is produced by grafting a polymeric carrier onto a substrate and then coupling an affinity ligand to the grafted, covalently bound synthetic polymer. This pre-coupled structure is referred to below as the pre-ligand structure. Suitable substrates include the substrates mentioned above, i.e. polysaccharides such as

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cellulose. Again, cellulose is the preferred substrate material for use.

The polymer which is grafted to the substrate may contain functional groups which act as precursor groups for various types of functional groups such as amine and thio. This type of modification provides a means for subsequent derivatization to meet specific needs. Typical monomers include ethylenically unsaturated oxirane-containing monomers such as glycidyl acrylate and methacrylate, ethylenically unsaturated hydroxy-containing monomers such as hydroxyethylmethacrylate, and ethylenically unsaturated amide group-containing monomers such as acrylamide. Glycidyl methacrylate (GMA) and glycidyl acrylate (GA) are the preferred grafting monomers.

In order to prepare a satisfactory affinity matrix, especially when used in a radial-flow device, it is important to control the pore size of the grafted polymer so that, even after ligand coupling there will be sufficient space left for the molecules to freely penetrate for ligand binding. However, requirements for such large pore size frequently cause mechanical stability problems. Currently available commercial products sold as affinity matrices rely on a carefully controlled degree of crosslinking to provide structural rigidity. However, these lightly crosslinked materials are extremely fragile, and frequently degrade under even conventional mixing techniques. While increased physical stability may be achieved by increasing the crosslinking, the increased linking decreases the porosity of the material.

In one embodiment of the present invention, this problem of balancing the requirements of structural rigidity and porosity is accomplished with a two step interpenetrating network wherein cellulose or some other natural polymer provides a three-dimensional skeleton within and around which a second network of acrylic polymer is formed. The cellulosic or other natural polymer substrate provides the necessary rigidity, permitting the acrylic polymer to be only lightly crosslinked, this lightly crosslinked polymer possessing the

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required chemical and porosity properties. Under polymerization conditions similar to those of Examples 3 and 4, crosslinking occurs.

The synthetic polymer may be formed utilizing any of the polymerization techniques conventional in the art. Suspension polymerization is a preferred polymerization technique, the monomer suspended and maintained by continuous stirring of the reaction mixture, optionally with the use of surfactants. A free radical initiator is employed which dissolves in the monomer phase and polymerization is achieved by a thermal fragmentation of the catalyst. Prior to completion of the polymerization, reaction conditions are altered to facilitate the coupling reaction whereby the polymerization product hydrocarbon chains, with attendant functional groups attached, are then grafted to the natural polymer substrate. During this latter phase of the polymerization, both polymerization and coupling proceeds simultaneously.

GMA grafted to cellulose represents one preferred affinity matrix. GMA provides three functions, the oxirane groups of the GMA monomer providing covalent coupling with the surface hydroxy groups of the cellulose, these same oxirane groups providing crosslinking capability for the synthetic polymer network, and the remaining oxirane groups serving for subsequent ligand coupling.

The following is a description of the physical and chemical characteristics of the GMA-cellulose affinity matrix:

1. Mechanical Rigidity - Cellulose fibers provide good structural strength as a solid support member. These fibers are further strengthened by the strong hydrogen bonding force between the polysaccharide units of the cellulosic fibers, additional strength provided by the highly crystalline structure. Additional mechanical rigidity is provided by crosslinking which occurs between the cellulose and the synthetic polymer.
2. Macroporosity - Careful selection of fiber diameter, length,

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degree of fiberization and degree of crosslinking provides for a high degree of control of macroporosity.

3. Hydrophilicity - The hydroxyl groups in the cellulosic structure provide for a high degree of hydrophilicity. Further, oxidation of the glycidyl groups of the GMA polymer to diols or copolymerization of the latter with a hydroxyl-containing monomer further add to the hydrophilic character of the matrix.
4. Chemical Resistivity - Cellulose has a low solubility in conventional solvents; further, solvent resistance is provided by crosslinking the glycidyl groups of the GMA polymer with each other and with the hydroxy groups of the cellulose.
5. Structural Integrity - Swelling and shrinking of the matrix is negligibly small due to the grafted crosslinkable monomer, further stability being provided by additional crosslinking with a bifunctional monomer.
6. Low Non-Specific Adsorption - The grafting process further purifies the cellulosic raw materials, decreasing the number of available sites for non-specific binding.
7. Chemical Reactivity - As much as a 200% weight gain after grafting results in the production of a high number of oxirane groups for ligand coupling. Further, these ligand groups may be spaced apart with a "spacer arm" if necessary. An excellent flow characteristic--the high degree of control provided with regard to structure and porosity--results in excellent flow-through properties. Additionally, this matrix may be completely dried between uses, thereby enhancing its flow characteristics.

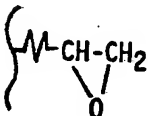
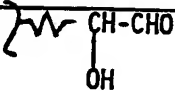
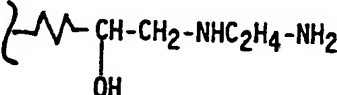
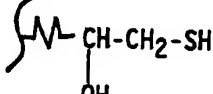
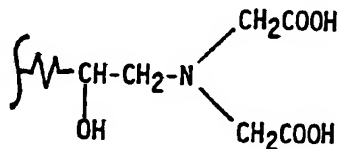
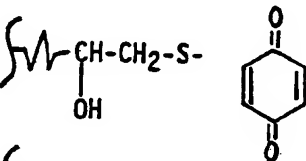
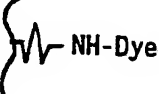
The cellulose-GMA affinity matrix may be chemically modified as set out in Table I below. The purpose of this chemical modification is to prepare the matrix or preligand structure for coupling with the ligand.


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Table I

Basic Affinity Matrix	Method of Conversion	Functional Groups* in Converted Matrix
A. Cellulose GMA matrix 	1. Oxidation	
	2. Amination	
	3. Thiol formation	
	4. Chelate formation	
	5. p-Benzoquinone coupling	
	6. Dye ligand (cibacron blue)	

*In this table and the following structures,  represents the substrate such as cellulose and the covalently attached moiety.

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Suitable oxidizing agents for (1) above of Table I include perchlorate, sulfur trioxide, and periodate, with periodate preferred.

Suitable aminating agents under (2) above of Table I include compounds having the structural formula $\text{NH}_2\text{-R-NH}_2$ wherein R is a direct bond or $(\text{CH}_2)_n$.

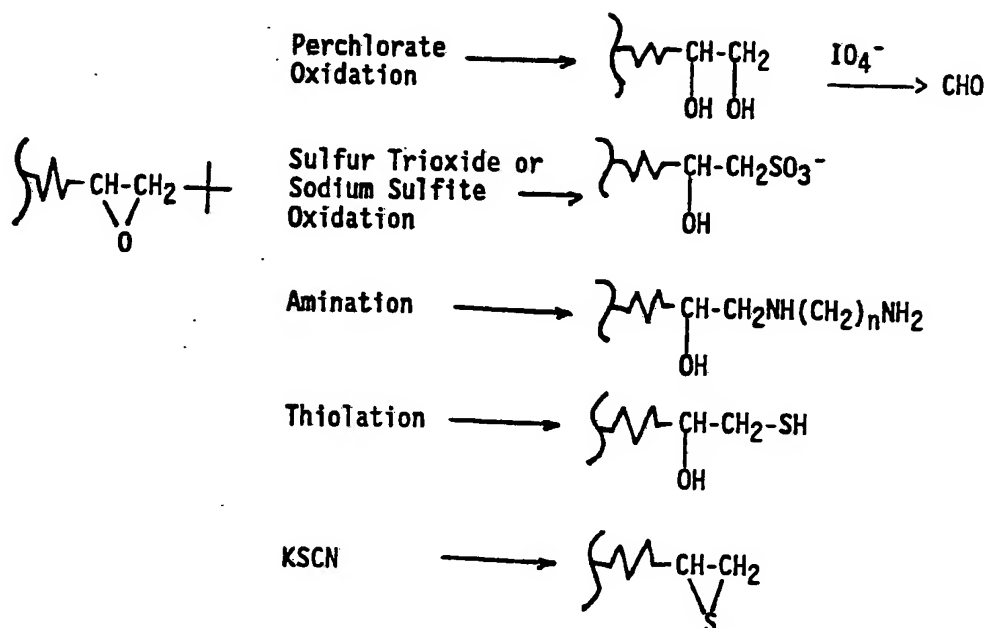
Thiolation may be effected by using compounds such as NaSH or KSH. Table II below briefly summarizes oxidation, amination, and thiolation reactions.

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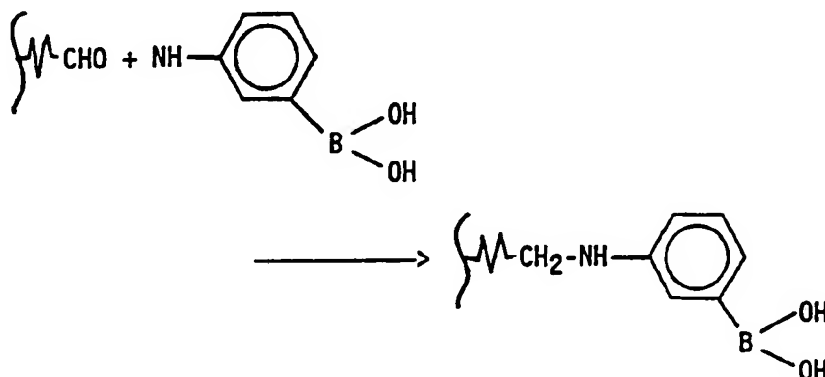
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Table II



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The aldehyde reaction product resulting from periodate oxidation as demonstrated at Table II above may be further treated to form a boronate affinity adsorbent according to the following equation:

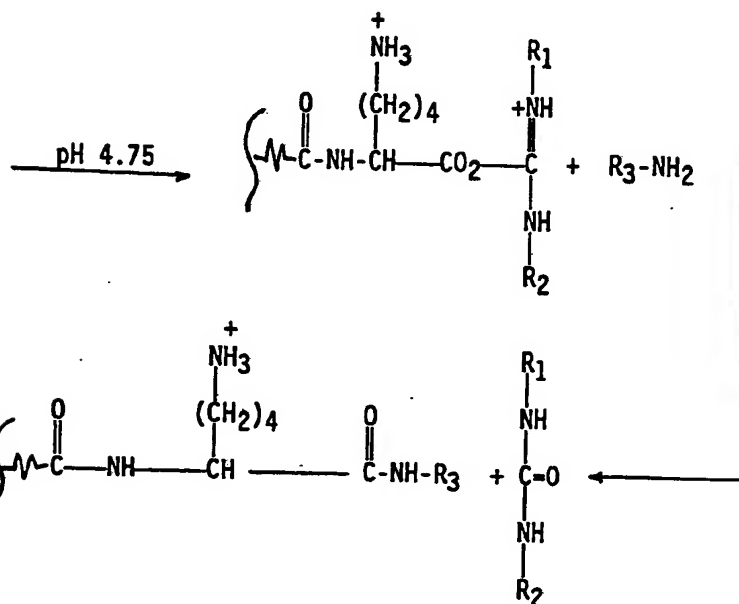
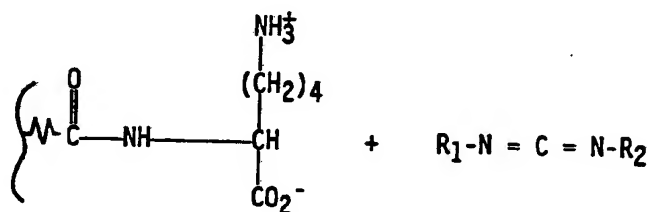
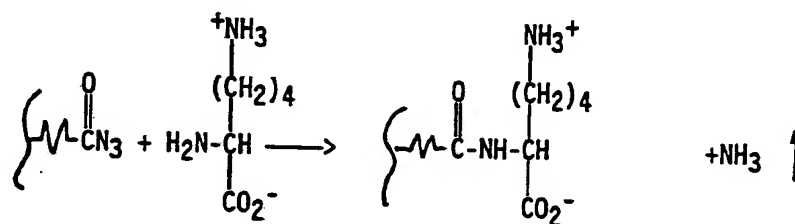

$$\left(\text{---CH---CH}_2 \right)_n + \text{NH}_2\text{---NH}_2 \rightarrow \left(\text{---CH(OH)---CH}_2\text{---NH---NH}_2 \right)_n$$
$$\text{Polymer-CH}_2\text{-C(=O)-NH-NH}_2 + \text{NaNO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{HCl}} \text{Polymer-C(=O)-CN}_3$$

The azide may be converted to an appropriate affinity matrix by reaction with an appropriate ligand, for example, lysine, in accordance with the following equations:

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where R_1 and R_2 are C_1 - C_4 alkyl.

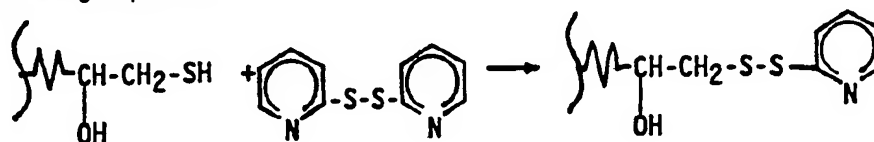
As shown in Tables I and II above, the GMA-cellulose matrix may be thiolated with NaSH. The thiol group may then be subsequently

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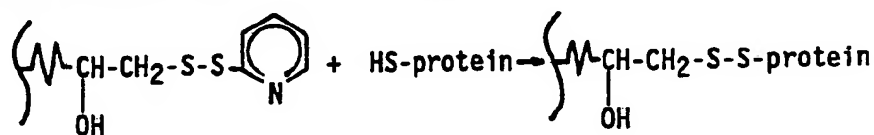
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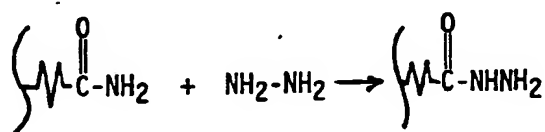
activated by reaction with 2,2'-dipyrridine disulfide according to the following equation:



This substrate will react with sterically accessible-SH groups of protein according to the following equation:

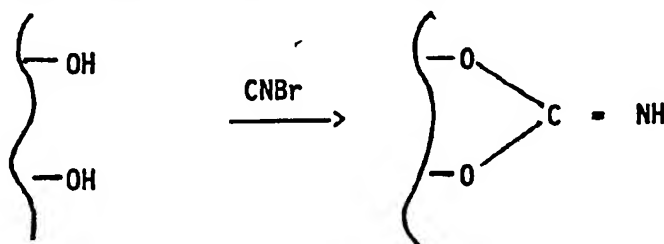


In like manner, substrates may be modified to provide an amide functional group, the amide functional group further reacted with a diamine according to the formula:



The resulting hydrazide may be subsequently treated as with the above amination of the oxirane ring.

Synthetic polymer-modified substrate with reactive hydroxyl groups may be produced utilizing compounds such as hydroxyl ethyl-methacrylate (HEMA) or hydroxyl propylmethacrylate (HPMA) onto an appropriate substrate such as cellulose. Adjacent hydroxyl groups may be activated utilizing CNBr according to the following equation:





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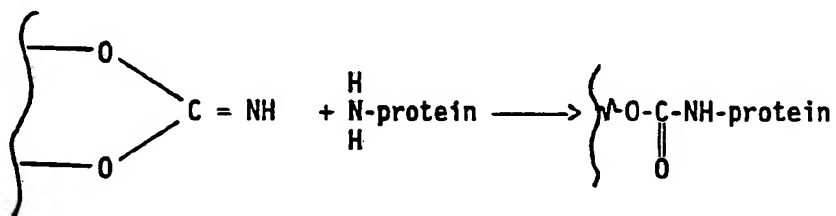
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The starting point for designing an affinity matrix for removal of specific enzymes is to examine the structure of the enzyme and, particularly, the structure of the inhibitors of the enzymes. The complex formed between an enzyme and its inhibitor provides the best picture of how the enzyme may interact with the specific protein structure. Enzyme inhibition is always competitive and reversible as expressed by the following equation:



Normally, the reactive site residue of the inhibitor fits into the pocket of the enzyme. In the case of kallikrein and trypsin, it is the lysine or arginine residue which interacts with the nucleophilic hydroxyl groups of kallikrein's serine active sites. In many cases, an animal enzyme inhibitor may be extracted from plants. An effective affinity matrix may thus be made by binding the plant inhibitors for enzyme adsorption. It is known that plasma kallikrein inhibitors have been isolated from potatoes and peanuts.

The resulting substrate product may be further reacted with the amine functionality of a protein to provide an appropriate affinity adsorbent according to the following equation:



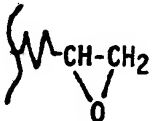
Additionally, by utilizing the glycidyl group as a precursor, it is possible to couple another moiety through the glycidyl group. The newly linked moiety may be activated with a different activation mechanism for protein coupling as shown below in Table III.

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Table III

Original Functional Group	New Moiety Converted	Protein Binding Mechanism
	Sugar (either in mono, di or trisaccharide form)	All the Sephadex ^R or Sephacrose ^R coupling method can be applied with more flexibility
	Chelating	Through metallic ions
	Lectin (such as Con A)	Those carbohydrate binding plant seeds have specific affinity for glycoproteins
	Polylysine, polyarginine or other poly amino acids	Proteolytic enzyme binding
	Protein A	IgG binding on Fc region
	Polyphenol	Discussed below

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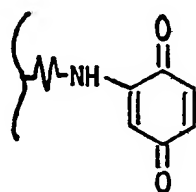
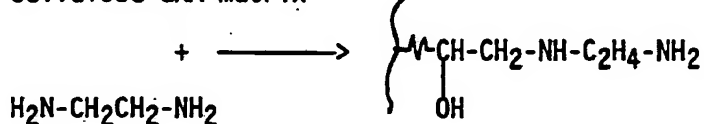
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Coupling Through Polyphenol

Proteins are highly reactive toward polyphenols. The basic reaction is the addition of any nucleophilic residue on the proteins to the quinone form of the polyphenol through the following route:

Method 1

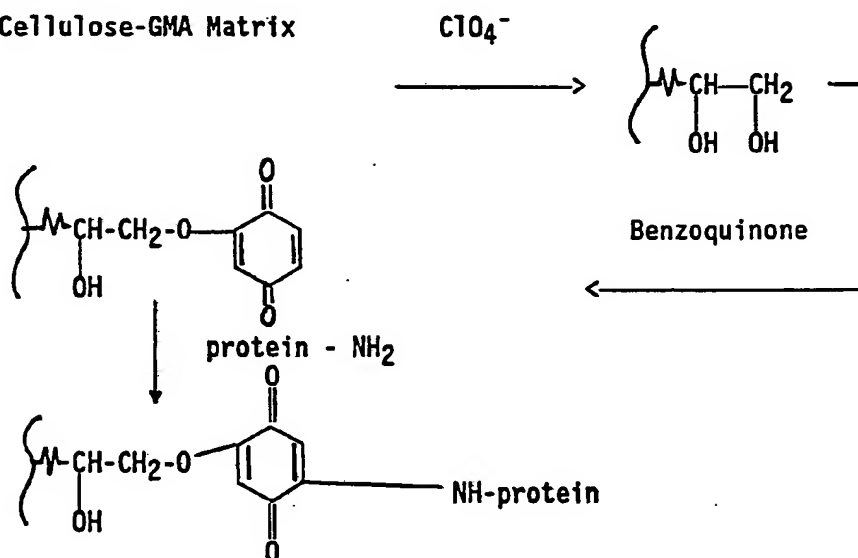
Cellulose-GMA matrix



50 mM p-Benzoquinone in 20%
ethanol
pH = 8.0 Time = 1 hour

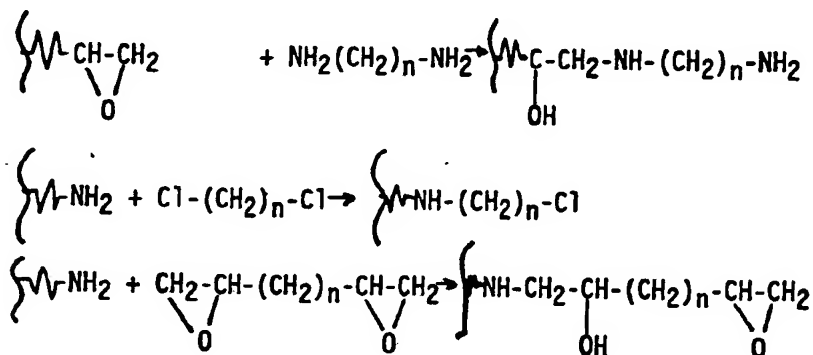
Method 2

Cellulose-GMA Matrix



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It is now known that for the coupling of an antibody or enzyme inhibitor to a solid matrix, to have maximum affinity for the antigen or the enzyme, it is important that the ligand retain its active conformation after coupling to the matrix. Antibody molecules exist in their active forms only in a small number of conformations. The functional affinities vary widely upon coupling to a solid surface. Thus, the noncovalent interactions between the matrix and ligand with forces such as hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interactions have manifest influence on antibody conformations. Since antibodies are bulky in structure, the physical character of the matrix, such as surface area and pore distribution, also is a consideration from a steric hindrance point of view. For example, it has been found that above the level of about 3-4 mg/gm of IgG bound to Sepharose^R, additional bound IgG is ineffective as a ligand. Apparently, as higher levels of IgG are coupled to the Sepharose^R, antibody activity actually diminishes due to crowding of IgG, preventing the action of the antibody. Using cellulose as a substrate, maximum activity is attained at a higher level of substitution, 7 mgs. of IgG per gram of cellulose. However, by increasing the distance between the substrate and the active binding site, for example by the use of a "spacer arm," additional binding capacity is possible. Accordingly, increased antibody activity is possible by the introduction of a hydrophilic spacer arm according to the following reactions:



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As mentioned above, the synthetic polymer-modified substrates of the present invention may be carefully tailored to particular needs by crosslinking the synthetic polymer and/or substrate. Crosslinking may be provided either by incorporating into the polymerization recipe a small amount of polyunsaturated comonomer having at least two polymerizable alpha, beta-carbon double bonds, such as for example mono- and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylates and diacrylates (with the polyethylene glycol residue containing up to six ethylene groups), ethylene diemethacrylate, tetraethylene diacrylate, divinylbenzene, triallyl cyanurate, methylene-bis-acrylamide or -bis-methacrylamide, and the like.

Another type of crosslinking agent utilizes the presence of a free pair of electrons on the aminoalkyl nitrogen atoms, where present. In this case, crosslinking may be carried out with such bifunctional reagents as would react with nitrogen free electron pairs, including the diacyl halides such as $\text{Hal-CO-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-CO-Hal}$, or the alkyl dihalides, such as $\text{Hal-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-Hal}$, wherein Hal is a halide such as chloride, bromide or iodide, and n may be anywhere between 2 and 12. Analogues of these compounds wherein $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$ is replaced with phenyl are contemplated as well.

The amount of cross-linking agent is best determined empirically. It is to be considered sufficient when the polymer has achieved the desired structural integrity and porosity. Ideally, an amount of crosslinking agent between 5-20 mole percent of the synthetic polymer units is sufficient.

Typical ligands include, but are not limited to, DNA blood type antigen, anti-alpha fetoprotein, C₁Q, protein A, protein G, polylysine, mucopolysaccharides such as heparin, methylated albumin, tryptophan, phenylalanine, concavalin A, and the like. For removal of proteolytic enzymes from IgG, epsilon-aminoacrylic acid, lysine, methyl-p-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid, and trasylol, potential inhibitors, are most effective. For removal of mucopolysaccharides such as heparin, low molecular weight basic proteins (protamines) such

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as protamine sulfate are useful. For removal of kallikrein and PKA, benzamidine is effective. For removal of endotoxins, polymyxin-B-sulfate is effective.

As will be recognized by one skilled in the art, ligands suitable for the practice of the present invention include all ligands which may be immobilized by the invention affinity matrix and still maintain biological activity, such ligands being represented by, but not limited to, the following general classes: amino acids; avidin-biotins; carbohydrates; glutathiones; hydrophobic matrices; immunoglobulins; insoluble proteins; lectins; nucleotides; polyamino and polynucleic acids; and specialty ligands.

Typical amino acids suitable as affinity ligands include L-alanine, L-arginine, L-asparagine, L-aspartic acid, L-cysteine, L-cystine, L-glutamic acid, L-glutamine, glycine, L-histidine, L-isoleucine, L-lysine, L-methionine, L-phenylalanine, L-proline, L-serine, L-threonine, L-thyroxine, D-tryptophan, L-tryptophan, L-tyrosine and L-valine.

Typical avidin-biotin ligands include avidin, biotin, desthiobiotin, diaminobiotin, and 2-iminobiotin.

Typical carbohydrates include the glucosamines, the glycopyranoses, the galactosamines, the fucosamines, the fucopyranosylamines, the galactosylamines, the glycopyranosides, and the like.

Typical glutathione ligands include glutathione, hexylglutathione, and sulfobromophthalein-S-glutathione.

Typical hydrophobic matrices include amino allyl, butyl, decyl, dodecyl, ethyl, hexyl, methyl, octyl, pentyl, phenyl and propyl.

Typical immunoglobulins include the IgG's, including anti-goat IgG, anti-human IgG, anti-mouse IgG, anti-rabbit IgG, goat IgG, human IgG, rabbit IgG, and anti-glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

Typical insoluble proteins include aprotinin, fetuin, gelatin, globin, glycophorin, hemoglobin, insulin, lactalbumin, parvalbumin, protamine, protein-A, protein-G, ribos-binding protein, and trypsin inhibitor.

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Typical lactins, include Arachis hypogaea, concanavalin A, Dolichos biflorus, glycine max, Lens culinaris, Phytolacca americana, Pisum sativum, and the like.

Typical nucleotides include the adenosine mono- and diphosphates, the cytidine di- and triphosphates, flavin mononucleotide, the guanosine mono-, di-, and triphosphates, and the uridine mono-, di-, and triphosphates.

Typical polyamino and polynucleic acids include DNA, polyadenylic acid, polycytidylic acid, polylysine, polyriboadinylic, polyribocytidylic, polyriboguanilyc, polyriboinosinic acid, and polyuridylic.

The affinity matrices of the present invention involve the coupling of a ligand to the substrate-synthetic polymer matrix. Typically, any ligand which may be immobilized in the stationary phase and used to bind complementary molecules from a solute phase by affinity chromatography is contemplated.

The affinity matrices of the invention may be configured within a device which allows radial or tangential flow of sample. By "radial" flow is intended where the sample is passed through the affinity matrix. By "tangential" flow is intended where the sample flows across the surface, but not through the affinity matrix.

GENERAL PREPARATORY TECHNIQUES

The composite material formed by copolymerization of vinyl monomers followed by covalently linking to the cellulosic substrate may be made in paper form of different thickness. The affinity matrix thus made may be die cut and installed in an appropriate holder, either discs, columns, cartridges or plates.

Typical affinity matrices of this invention include those containing primary amino groups ("Type A") formed through amination reaction of GMA and those containing aldehyde groups ("Type G") formed through periodate oxidation of GMA as shown above. Where additional spacer arm length is desired, it is possible to utilize combinations

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of, for example, dialdehydes and diamines, alternately, and create spacer arms of any desired length.

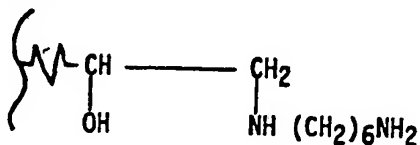
The ligand immobilization procedure for Type A and G affinity matrices are fully described as follows:

PROCEDURE FOR LIGAND IMMOBILIZATION TO TYPE A AFFINITY MATRIX

Type A matrices have free primary amino groups at the end of hydrophilic spacer arms (>10Å). This is very convenient for small scale ligand immobilization and affinity purification of proteins, enzymes, antibodies, etc.

These Type A matrices comprise a composite material formed by covalent attachment of synthetic polymers to polysaccharide, i.e., cellulosic substrates. Amino functional groups are introduced into these matrices by covalent linkage of, for example, 1,6-diaminohexane, to activated composite material. The matrices thus formed are hydrophilic in nature and dimensionally stable due to properly controlled degree of cross-linking. Dimensional changes under pH and salt conditions are negligibly small. The matrix structure has sufficient rigidity to withstand high liquid flux for fast flow, yet is highly porous to facilitate mass transfer through the matrix where configured for radial flow. The free primary amino groups are capable of coupling ligands containing acylazide, carboxyl and aldehyde groups. One embodiment of the present invention comprises the pre-ligand intermediate with free primary amino groups.

Chemistry of Coupling

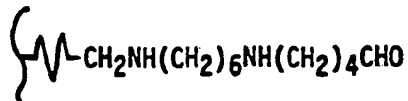


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Aldehyde groups may be generated in the matrix by reaction with glutaraldehyde.



The aldehyde groups thus generated will take part in coupling reactions with ligands containing amino groups. Another embodiment contemplates the aldehyde-terminated intermediates.

Glutaraldehyde Activation of Type A Matrices

Type A matrix is activated by glutaraldehyde to make it suitable for immobilizing ligands containing amino groups, preferably primary aliphatic amino groups.

A. Materials

1. Buffer A - Na Phosphate (0.1M; pH 7.3)
2. Buffer B - Na Phosphate (0.05M) containing 0.25M NaCl (final pH: 7.6)
3. Buffer C - Na Phosphate (0.05M) with 0.25M NaCl (final pH: 6.5)
4. Glutaraldehyde - 10% glutaraldehyde in Buffer A.
5. Glycine ethylester hydrochloride - 1% solution in Buffer C. Adjust pH to 6.5. Add 100 mg NaCNBH₃ per 100 ml of above solution.

B. Activation

1. The Type A matrix is equilibrated by Buffer A at room temperature.
2. The prepared glutaraldehyde solution (see A.4 above) is recirculated at room temperature for 6 hours.
3. Excess glutaraldehyde is removed by washing with buffer A. The eluate is monitored for removal of glutaraldehyde by Schiff reagent solution. The matrix is ready for coupling with ligands containing amino groups once all excess

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glutaraldehyde is removed. Alternatively, the matrix may be stored, i.e., at 4°C.

C. Ligand Coupling

1. Amino functional ligand solutions are prepared in suitable buffers*, pH 6 to 8.5, containing NaCNBH_3 (i.e., 1 mg/ml in ligand solution) and recirculated through the matrix for 6-16 hours at room temperature or at 4°C.

*Buffers containing amino functionalities (e.g., Tris, glycine, ethanolamine, etc.) should not be used.

2. The uncoupled ligand is removed by washing with the same buffer until the baseline is obtained.

3. Excess active groups are deactivated by circulating glycine ethylester hydrochloride** at about pH 6.5 in the presence of NaCNBH_3 for about 4 hours at room temperature.

**1 g of glycine ethylester hydrochloride dissolved in 100 mL buffer C; pH adjusted; followed by addition of NaCNBH_3 to a final concentration of 1 mg/mL.

4. Reagents are removed by washing with any desired buffer (pH 5 to 7.6) containing 0.25 to 0.5 M NaCl.

D. Measurement of Ligand Coupled

The amount of ligand coupled to the matrix is calculated indirectly by measuring the amount of uncoupled ligand solution left in the buffer solution (Step C.2). Dialysis of the residual ligand solution is necessary to remove the reaction by-products which may interfere in the measurement.

PROCEDURE FOR LIGAND IMMOBILIZATION TO TYPE G AFFINITY MATRIX

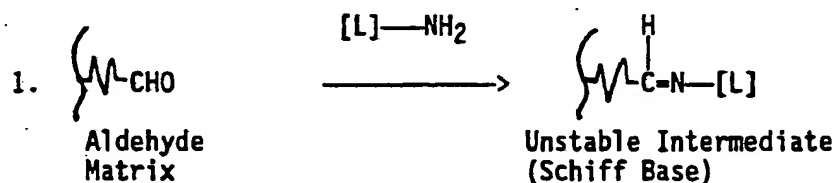
The Type G matrix is very convenient for small scale ligand immobilization and affinity purification of proteins, enzymes, antibodies, etc.

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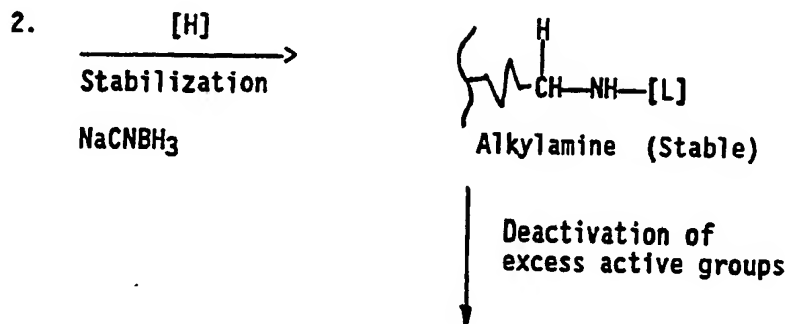
Type G matrices comprise a composite material, formed by covalent attachment of synthetic polymers to polysaccharide, i.e., cellulosic substrates. Functional groups capable of coupling amino functional ligands are introduced into the composite structure in the form of polymers. Typically, GMA-grafted cellulose is reacted with perchlorate to produce the hydroxylated intermediate. Further reaction with periodate produces the aldehyde termination. The matrices, thus formed, are hydrophilic in nature and dimensionally stable due to properly controlled degree of cross-linking. Dimensional changes under pH and salt conditions are negligibly small. The matrix structure has sufficient rigidity to withstand high liquid flux for fast flow, yet is highly porous to facilitate mass transfer through the matrix. The matrix has abundant vicinal hydroxy groups, which are readily available for periodate oxidation. Aldehyde groups, thus generated, take part in the coupling reaction with free primary amino groups, preferably aliphatic amino groups. Both low and high molecular weight ligands [L] (lysine, p-aminobenzamidine, protein A, albumin, IgG, etc.) have been immobilized to the affinity matrix with high coupling efficiencies. A flow sheet representation of a typical affinity matrix preparation appears below.



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FINAL AFFINITY PRODUCT

A. Materials

1. Sodium phosphate buffer 0.05M with 0.25M NaCl; optimum pH 6.0-8.0. Favorable pH values for coupling:
albumin - 7.0-8.0
IgG - 6.5-8.0
p-aminobenzamidine - 6.2

NOTE: Buffers containing amino functionality (e.g., Tris, ethanolamine, etc.) should not be used.

2. Sodium meta-periodate (NaIO_4): freshly prepared aqueous solution (1.5%).
3. Glycine ethylester hydrochloride: 1% aqueous solution.
4. Sodium cyanoborohydride (NaCNBH_3). This reagent must be fresh. (Store in a dessicator when not in use.)

B. Procedure

1. The affinity matrix is assembled with tubing and connected to a small laboratory pump.
2. The matrix is washed with 100 ml (5 volumes) of deionized water. Freshly prepared aqueous solution of NaIO_4 (1.5%) is passed at 4-6 ml/min for 1/2 to 2 hours at room temperature. Maximum activation occurs when the oxidation is continued for 2 hours.

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3. The matrix is washed with 200 ml (10 volumes) of deionized water to remove NaIO_4 . The conductivity and O.D.₂₈₀ of the eluate is checked to determine the removal of NaIO_4 .

4. The matrix is equilibrated with approximately 200 ml of an appropriate phosphate buffer (as described in the Materials Section).

5. A solution (10 mg/ml) of the ligand is prepared in equilibration buffer. The ligand solution is recirculated (4h-10h) at 4-5 ml/min in presence of NaCNBH_3 (final concentration 1 mg/ml in ligand solution*). A minimum of 10 mg NaCNBH_3 is necessary for those ligand solutions which are less than 10 ml.

*Dissolve NaCNBH_3 in buffer such that 50 μl of NaCNBH_3 is sufficient to bring the final concentration in the ligand solution to 1 mg/ml. Since the NaCNBH_3 reagent is susceptible to decomposition, during storage, the addition of NaCNBH_3 solution (50 μl) should be repeated 2 to 3 times during the course of the coupling procedure.

6. The uncoupled ligand is removed by washing with phosphate buffer until the O.D. stabilizes at baseline.

7. Excess active groups are deactivated by circulating the glycine ethylester hydrochloride** solution at pH 6.5 in the presence of NaCNBH_3 for about 4 hours at room temperature.

**Dissolve 1 g of glycine ethylester hydrochloride in 100 ml of equilibration buffer; adjust pH to 6.5. Then add NaCNBH_3 to make final a concentration to 1 mg/ml.

8. Excess reagents and residual uncoupled ligands are finally removed by alternately washing the matrix (four times) with high and low pH buffer solutions each containing 0.25 to 0.50 M NaCl.

9. Standard established procedures are followed for applying sample and for elution of desired product.

10. The ligand coupled matrix may be stored at 4°C in 0.02% sodium azide with 0.9% NaCl or suitable preservative (pH 6.0-7.0).

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Measurement of Ligand Coupled

The amount of ligand coupled to the matrix is calculated indirectly by measuring the uncoupled ligand left in the buffer solution (Step 6). In case of low molecular weight ligands (e.g., p-aminobenzamidine, lysine, etc.) the measurement is done by a suitable color reaction or U.V. In case of macromolecules (e.g., protein A, antibodies, etc.) dialysis of the uncoupled ligand solution is necessary to remove the reaction by-products which may interfere in the measurement.

ENZYME REMOVAL USING AFFINITY MATRIX

1. Removal of Plasminogen From IgG

The blood coagulation metabolism existing in the human body occurs with two opposing processes, a fibrin-forming one associated with the blood coagulation system, and a fibrin-removing process directed by the fibrinolysin system. In normal physiological conditions, the two systems remain practically inactive. However, in the emergency state, a considerable amount of plasmin is suddenly activated from inactive precursors by intrinsic blood factors and the system is unbalanced. Clinical study has shown that the blood of individuals who have died suddenly under stresses might be in liquid and incoagulable form. This condition is now known to be due to proteolytic dissolution of fibrin by plasmin which has been activated from plasminogen. Therefore, plasminogen must be removed from IgG to eliminate the fibrinolytic effect and to avoid fragmentation of IgG.

Both plasminogen and plasmin behave as if they were gamma globulin. The isoelectric point of plasminogen has been estimated to be pH 5.6. It is probably a glycoprotein and contains small amounts of phosphorus. The molecular weight has been reported to be 143,000 or 84,000 by different investigators. The molecule behaves as if it were asymmetric in shape with an axial ratio of 9 to 16. The chemical properties of human plasmin are similar to those of plasminogen, but

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the molecular weight is slightly smaller due to splitting off of some molecules during activation. The conversion of plasminogen to plasmin involves change of shape from asymmetric to more compact spherical type.

The removal of proteolytical enzymes from IgG is effected by passing the solution through an affinity matrix bonded with an enzyme inhibitor. Among all the potential inhibitors of the plasminogen system, the following three were found to be most effective;

- (1) Epsilon-aminocaproic acid or lysine,
- (2) Methyl-p-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid,
- (3) Trasylol.

In a preferred embodiment, the inhibitor, i.e. epsilon-aminocaproic acid, is bound to a cellulose-GMA matrix, utilizing a CNBr activation. Further, since certain quaternary amines were found to exhibit plasmin activity and with plasminogen having isoelectric point 5.6, plasminogen removal by QAE and DEAEMA matrix occurs to a certain extent.

Methods of Measuring Plasminogen Activities

Caseinolytic method: Techniques developed to measure the concentration of plasminogen in human plasma depend on the proteolytic activity of plasmin. Plasminogen cannot be directly determined, but must be converted into plasmin through activation with urokinase and subsequently determining the plasmin formed from its proteolytic activity with certain substrates. Although the physiological substrate from plasmin is fibrinogen, synthetic substrate such as casein is preferred for better sensitivity and reproducibility. The principle of the caseinolytic method is to analyze the ability of the plasminogen in plasma to digest casein in a given time and be expressed as plasminogen activity. Such activity can be measured by the amount of tyrosine equivalent released from hydrolytic dissolution of casein due to the proteolytic effect of plasmin. A standard procedure was established by NHI (National Heart Institute) Committee on Thrombolytic Agents.

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2. Affinity Matrix For Kallikrein Removal

IgG made by the Cohn cold ethanol fractionation method is known to contain undesirable, deleterious exogenous activity such as prekallikrein activator (PKA) activity, activated clotting factor, and esterase activity. Those exogenous activities have been reported on intravenous administration to cause hypotensive reaction in patients, Alving *et al.*, New England J. Med. 299:66 (1978). By binding the enzymatic inhibitor as ligand on, for example, a cellulose substrate, preferred is cellulose modified as above, proteolytic enzymes such as kallikrein are eliminated from the plasma. Kallikrein, like other serine proteases, is also inhibited by synthetic compounds such as p-carboethoxy phenyl epsilon guanidine caproate. Benzamidine bound to cellulose-GMA is preferred as affinity ligand for kallikrein removal.

Hydrophobic comonomers (b)(ii) are normally added to a copolymerization mixture in the presence of alcoholic solvents and/or surfactants. Washing is then carried out with alcohols.

The preferred formation of self-supporting fibrous media from the modified polysaccharide materials of the invention can be carried out immediately after polymerization and polysaccharide modification. In this mode, anchoring of affinity ligands or biomolecules may be carried out on the formed sheets themselves. Alternatively, the fibrous media is formed after anchoring of affinity ligands or biomolecules. The preferred method is to form the fibrous sheets after polysaccharide modification, and carry out further reactions, such as anchoring on the sheets.

A self-supporting fibrous matrix using the modified polysaccharide of the invention can preferably be made by vacuum filtering an aqueous slurry of fibers and, if desired, additional resins and modified or unmodified particulate. This forms a sheet having uniformly high porosity, fine pore-size structure with excellent flow characteristics and substantial homogeneity with respect to fiber, resins and particulate.

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The vacuum filtration is performed on a foraminous surface, normally a woven wire mesh which, in practice, may vary from 50 mesh to 200 mesh, with mesh openings ranging from 280 micrometers to 70 micrometers, respectively. Finer meshes are unsuitable because of clogging problems and/or structural inadequacy.

The sequence of adding the overall components to the slurry (modified fibers, other fibers, particulates, modified particulates, other resins, etc.) is relatively unimportant, provided that the slurry is subjected to controlled hydrodynamic shear forces during the mixing process. The slurry is normally prepared at, say, about 4% consistency and then diluted with additional water with a proper consistency required for vacuum filtering and sheet formation. This latter consistency will vary depending upon the type of equipment used to form the sheet. Typically, the slurry is cast onto a foraminous surface, vacuum filtered and dried in the conventional manner.

The flat, dimensionally stable sheet can be of any desired thickness and is then cut to the appropriate dimensions for each type of application. In one embodiment, the wet sheet is dried and then cut to proper size in order to form discs. These discs can be loaded onto an appropriately sized cylindrical column to form the desired medium. The disc and cylinder should preferably be in interference fit so that the disc can be pushed into the cylinder without distortion, but cannot fall under gravitational force allowing gaps between the discs and the cylinder. After the column is packed dry, a pump can be used to pump solvent through the elements stacked in the column. In some embodiments, the elements swell to form a substantially tight edge seal to the cylinder wall. Because the individual elements are dimensionally stable, the column is not sensitive to orientation or handling, a problem which is common with other chromatographic media, particularly of any gel type media. However, the media is equally suitable for use in sheet configuration.

In another embodiment, the stationary phase, in sheet form, is used as the stationary phase in a chromatography column utilizing a

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conventional column configuration. One such column is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,496,461 to Leeke et al., incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In one embodiment depicted in Figure 1, the radial flow column, which may be in cartridge form, generally designated 10, is comprised of a cylindrical stationary phase 12, and cylindrical tube 13, which form a cylindrical chamber 14 which acts as a housing for the stationary phase 12. The solid stationary phase 12 can be inserted into chamber 14 formed by a glass, metal or polymeric tube or cylinder 13 having a diameter somewhat larger than the external diameter of the stationary phase 12. Suitable fluid admission, collection and monitoring systems can also be employed with the column as in conventional analytical and preparative columns. The stationary phase 12 is positioned within the chamber 14 and preferably has a longitudinal axis 16 coaxial with the axis of the cylindrical chamber 14. Optionally, a plurality of cartridges may be placed in a single housing in various configurations to effect parallel and/or series flow between the cartridges (not shown). The solid stationary phase has chromatographic functionality and is effective for affinity and reverse phase chromatographic separation.

Referring to an embodiment shown in Figures 2 and 3, the stationary phase 12 is constructed of a swellable matrix 18, which may be hydrophilically swellable, in sheet form which is the active media for chromatographic separation. In one embodiment, the matrix is fibrous. The chromatographic media in sheet form 18 is sandwiched between a single non-woven mesh 22 or plurality of mesh. The composite sheet of chromatography media 18 and mesh 22, e.g., non-woven, is spirally wound around a cylindrical core 24 having a longitudinal axis 16 to form a plurality of layers around the axis 16. The core 24 is provided with a plurality of longitudinal and axially oriented channels 21 for directing the liquid into circumferential channels 23 which are in fluid communication with core 24. The mesh 22, due to the openness and thickness thereof, acts as a spacer means between

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each layer of media 18 which permits the controlled swelling of the media and enhances the distribution of the sample flowing through the stationary phase 12. The cylindrical core 24 is provided with apertures 26 near the top thereof for the flow of sample from the circumferential channels 23 into the open interior of the core.

Referring to Figure 1, the wound composite sheet 18 and 22 and core 24 are then capped by stationary phase end caps 32 and 34. The stationary phase end caps 32 and 34 of this subassembly are sealed by thermoplastic fusion to the core 24 and also to the ends of the composites 18 and 22. The subassembly, comprising 18, 22, 24, 32 and 34 is then slipped into chamber 14. The cylinder end cap 36 is then thermoplastically fused to the top edge 31 of cylinder 13. The fluid or sample 42 can thus flow radially from the outside through the solid stationary phase to the open channel 21 of core 24, since the interior and exterior are completely separated by the solid stationary phase and sealed off by stationary phase end caps 32 and 34.

The preformed stationary phase end caps 32 and 34 are preferably applied to the cylindrical solid stationary phase 12 by heating an inside face of the thermoplastic stationary phase end cap to a temperature sufficient to soften a sufficient amount of the stationary phase end cap to form a thermoplastic seal with the ends of the core 24 and composite sheet 18 and 22. All of the edges are then embedded into the softened material. The softened material is then hardened, typically by ambient conditions, to form a thermoplastic sealing relationship between the sealing surface of the stationary phase end caps 32 and 34, the core 24 and the ends of the solid stationary phase 12 to form a leak-proof seal. Such method of applying stationary phase end caps are well known in the filtration art. See, for example, U.S. Serial No. 383,383 and U.S. Serial No. 383,377, filed on May 28, 1982, to Meyering et al. and Miller, respectively. Optionally, the stationary phase end caps can be molded integrally in situ onto the solid stationary phase.

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Stationary phase end caps of thermoplastic materials are preferred because of the ease of bonding, but it is also possible to use thermo-setting resins in a thermoplastic, fusible or heat-softenable stage of polymerization, until the bondings have been effected, after which the curing of the resin can be completed to produce a structure which can no longer be separated. Such a structure is autoclavable without danger of destroying the fluid tight seal, the solid stationary phase 12, and the stationary phase end caps 32 and 34. Thermoplastic resins whose softening point is sufficiently high so that they are not softened under sterilizing autoclaving conditions are preferred for biomedical use. Exemplary of the plastic materials which can be used are polyolefins.

Referring to Figure 1, one preferred column 10 has a stationary phase end cap 34 on one end which does not open to the exterior of the subassembly 18, 22, 24, 32, and 34 but is closed off. This stationary phase end cap 34 can nest on the bottom end wall 44 of cylinder 13 while still permitting the flow of sample 42 into chamber 14 around the outside of stationary phase 12, or this lower stationary phase end cap 34 of the subassembly 18, 22, 24, 32 and 34 is in spaced apart relationship from the bottom end wall 44 of cylinder 13, thus permitting the flow of sample 42 into the chamber 14.

The upper end of cartridge 40 has a cylinder end cap 36 which is in fluid communication with channels 21 of cylindrical core 24, thus permitting the flow of fluid from the outer periphery of cylindrical core 24 to the center of core 24 to the outside of cylinder end cap 36. The cylinder end cap 36 has molded thereon fitting 48 for fluid connection through a collection means (not shown).

Referring to Figure 2, prior to winding the chromatography media 18 on the core 24, the exterior surface of core 24 may be completely wrapped with a scrim material 20. Additionally, after winding the chromatography media 18 on the core 24, the exterior surface thereof may be completely wrapped with mesh material 22.

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Figures 4 through 10 depict another embodiment of the chromatography column of this invention, the embodiment wherein the column is in disc configuration, again wherein like character references indicate like parts.

Referring to Figures 4-10, the column in disc configuration, generally designated 110, comprises an inlet housing member 112, an outlet housing member 114, and a stationary phase 116.

The inlet housing member 112 comprises a sample inlet means 118, baffle means 120, and sample distribution means 122. The sample inlet means 118 is in communication with the sample distribution means 122.

The sample distribution means 122 comprises plural radial distribution channels or grooves 130 and plural concentric distribution channels 140, the radial distribution grooves 130 and concentric distribution channels 140 being in communication with each other and with inlet means 118. Radial distribution grooves 130 comprise distribution groove bottom portions lying in a plane represented by line P_1 in Fig. 10 and P_1' in Fig. 12, and distribution groove wall portions 134a and 134b. Concentric distribution channels 140 comprise concentric distribution channel bottom portions 142, concentric distribution channel wall portions 144a and 144b, and concentric distribution channel apex portions 146.

Optionally, the inlet housing member 112 may contain a venting means 150, the function and operation of which will be defined below. The venting means is in communication with a chamber 152. Chamber 152 is formed by inlet housing member 112 and outlet housing member 114 (see Figs. 4 and 10). Chamber 152 contains the stationary phase 116.

The outlet housing member 114 comprises a sample collection means 154 and sample outlet means 156, sample collection means 154 being in communication with sample outlet means 156.

Sample collection means 154 comprises plural radial collection grooves 160 and plural concentric collection channels 170. Radial collection grooves 160 and concentric collection channels 170 are in communication with each other and with sample outlet means 156.

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Radial collection grooves 160 comprise radial collection groove bottom portions lying in a plane represented by line P₂ in Fig. 4 and P₂' in Fig. 10, and radial groove wall portions 164a and 164b. Concentric collection channels 170 comprise concentric collection channel bottom portions 172, concentric collection channel side wall portions 174a and 174b and concentric collection channel apex portions 176.

Stationary phase 116 has chromatographic functionality and is effective for chromatographic separation. Referring to Figures 7, 8, and 8 in particular, the stationary phase 116 may comprise a plurality of layers of a matrix 180 in sheet form, having chromatographic functionality and being effective for chromatographic separation, and an optional spacer means 182 between each adjacent layer of swellable matrix 180. This configuration is best shown in Figure 9, a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of the separation phase 10. The matrix may be a swellable matrix. In one preferred embodiment, the swellable matrix is fibrous.

If swellable, the matrix 180 may be hydrophilic swellable and comprises the active media for chromatographic separation. The optional spacer means 182 may be typically a woven or non-woven mesh similar to mesh 22 of Figures 2 and 3 above and is further described below. The mesh, due to the openness and thickness thereof, acts as a spacer means between each layer of matrix 180 and permits the controlled expansion thereof without closing off the porous structure of the media, thereby enhancing the distribution of the sample flowing radially through the stationary phase 116.

As may be seen from Figure 8, a manner of conforming the stationary phase 116 is to produce a "sandwich" of alternating layers of swellable matrix in sheet form and layers of spacer means, with the periphery of the sandwich compressed into a fluid tight configuration 184. Typically, the peripheral edges of alternating discs of swellable matrix 180 and spacer means 182 are joined. Preferably, the matrix 180 contains or has bonded therein a thermoplastic polymeric

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material. Similarly, in a preferred embodiment, spacer means 182 also is made of or contains thermoplastic polymeric materials. In this configuration, the edges may be optionally uniformly joined by appropriate means such as heat treating, sonic welding, etc. As may be seen from Figure 4, in a preferred embodiment, the fluid tight peripheral configuration 184 is itself contained in a fluid tight, hermetic seal formed by the mating edges 186 and 188 of, respectively, the inlet housing member 112 and the outlet housing member 114. In this manner, sample entering through inlet means 118 must pass through stationary phase 116 prior to exiting through outlet means 156.

The disc configured chromatography column of Figures 4-10 is formed using conventional and well known fabrication techniques. The stationary phase 116, a preformed "sandwich" of alternating layers of swellable matrix and spacer means, with peripheral edges optionally sonically welded and configured as in Figure 9, may be placed in inlet housing 112 and outlet housing member 114 is placed thereover. Subsequently, the mating edges 186 of the inlet housing member 188 and of the outlet housing member 190 are joined to form an airtight and fluid tight seal. When sonic welding is desired the technique described in Branson Sonic Power Company, Danbury, Connecticut, Information Sheet PW-3, 1971, incorporated by reference herein, may be employed.

Vent means 150, as mentioned above, represents an optional configuration of the disc embodiment of the column. Its purpose is to allow air in the column to exit the column during use. Typically, vent means 150 is adapted to be sealed off when all air has been removed from the system. In an alternative embodiment, vent means 150 contains a hydrophobic media which will allow the passage of gases but not liquids, as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,113,627, incorporated herein by reference.

In another embodiment, depicted by Figure 10, chamber 152 is radially outwardly expanding. By the term "radially outwardly expanding" is meant that the volume at the interior chamber is less

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than the volume at the periphery of the chamber. In this configuration, referring to Figure 10, the distance between distribution means 112 and collection means 114 at the interior, d_1 , is less than the distance between distribution means 112 and collection means 114 at the periphery d_2 .

If the stationary phase 116 is hydrophilic swellable, sample solution on contact with separation phase 116 causes the separation phase to swell. As the separation phase swells, the pressure differential between the inlet and outlet sides of the separation media increases, thereby restricting sample flow-through. By designing a housing as described above, i.e. in radially outwardly expanding configuration, the pressure differential between the inlet and outlet sides of the stationary phase decreases towards the periphery, thereby maximizing utilization of the chromatographic separation function of the stationary phase and substantially increasing the adsorption capacity of a given unit. The above-described housing design may also be employed for a stationary phase which is not swellable.

In another embodiment, also depicted in Figure 10, the volume of each succeeding concentric distribution channel 140 and concentric collection channel 170 increases from the interior to the periphery of the chromatographic column. In this manner, clogging of the channels by the swelling of the hydrophilic swellable stationary phase is vitiated, thereby promoting uniform distribution of sample and maximum utilization of column capacity.

In the embodiment depicted in Figure 10, lines A, A', C and C' are lines which represent cross-sectional view of parallel planes which are perpendicular to the longitudinal axis L of the chromatography column. Lines B and B', respectively, represent cross-sectional views of planes which are substantially tangent to the apices 146 and 176 of concentric distribution channels 140 and concentric collection channels 170. Planes B and B' form angles α and α' with planes A and A'. Thus, planes B and B', at angles α and α' to planes A and A', respectively, define a radially

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outwardly expanding chamber 152, which in turn defines the limits of expansion of stationary phase 116. As described above, the optimal configuration for the radially outwardly expanding embodiment is such that stationary phase 116 is just touching the most peripheral apices 146 and 176. If the stationary phase is swellable, then, in its maximally swelled status, it should just touch the most peripheral apices 146 and 176. It is to be understood that angles alpha and alpha' may be the same or different and may vary with the number of layers of swellable matrix and the particular matrix in use. Typically, alpha and alpha' are about 2-1/2°.

Lines D and D', respectively, represent cross-sectional views of planes which contain concentric distribution channel bottom portions 142 and concentric collection channel bottom portions 172 and define angles beta and beta' with planes C and C'. Thus, planes D and D', at angles beta and beta' to planes C and C', respectively, define the slope of the increasing depth of channels 140 and 170. In the embodiment of Figure 10, beta and beta' are typically each about 5°. However, these angles may be varied, both with respect to one another and absolutely.

In similar manner, it is within the scope of the present invention to configure a chromatographic column such that radial distribution grooves 130 and/or radial collection grooves 160 increase in volume from the interior to the periphery of the column. Such a configuration is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,361,261, incorporated by reference herein.

As is understood by those skilled in the art, it is desirable to minimize the hold-up volume of a chromatographic column. With this in mind, an optimal design for a radially outwardly expanding chamber is that where the distance d_2 is such as to allow the swellable stationary phase to swell to its maximum, but with no unused space left. In this manner, the pressure differential at the periphery is minimized, while at the same time reducing hold-up volume to its lower limit as well. This housing configuration permits as well the use of a single

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layer of matrix or a plurality of layers of matrix with no spacer means interposed between layers. The radially outwardly expanding chamber coacts with the thus configured stationary phase to uniformly distribute sample thereacross.

In order to provide a chromatographic media matrix which is coherent and handleable, it is desirable that at least one of the components which go into forming the porous matrix be a long, self-bonding structural fiber. Such fiber gives the stationary phase sufficient structural integrity in both the wet "as formed" condition and in the final dry condition. Such a structure permits handling of the phase, in particular as a sheet, during processing and at the time of its intended use. Preferably, the sheets which form the chromatographic media are formed by vacuum felting an aqueous slurry of fibers. The sheets may also be pressure felted or felted from a non-aqueous slurry. The sheet shows a uniform high porosity, with excellent flow characteristics, and is substantially homogeneous. In general, the media can range in thicknesses from about 5 mils to about 150 mils (dry); however, thicker or even thinner media may be utilized provided the sheet can be spirally wound or layered to produce a column which can perform as described above.

It is important when constructing the chromatography column of this invention that the chromatographic media used in the column be of uniform thickness throughout its length and width and that the media have a substantially uniform density throughout. It is preferred that the layer of media be substantially homogeneous with respect to itself; however, for certain applications and material, it is understood that non-homogeneous construction may be employed.

Since the solid stationary phase is intended in use to effect separation by maintaining a substantial pressure differential across the solid stationary phase, it is essential that the solid stationary phase have a sufficient degree of compressive strength to withstand deformation under such loads as may be imposed upon it. Such compressive strength must not only exist in the media itself but in the

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spacer means (if present) and the internal core upon which the chromatography media, or solid stationary phase is compressed.

Due to the possible swellability of the media, an element of this invention is the spacer means between each layer of the media and/or the coaction of the chamber wall and the matrix. Such spacer means are not essential to this aspect of the present invention, and in one embodiment a chromatographic column may be prepared which does not contain such spacer means. In such a column, the self supporting matrices of the present invention comprise a single and continuous column medium. Spacer means may be omitted advantageously in columns whose matrices do not undergo extensive swelling. The spacer means permits controlled expansion of the media and enhancement of the distribution of sample flowing through the stationary phase. The spacer means located between each layer of the swellable chromatographic media provides for the distribution movement of the sample as the sample passes through the solid stationary phase. The spacer means functions to uniformly control thickness and density of the chromatographic media during use. In addition, the spacer means can serve as a backing or support for the layer of chromatographic media. This latter aspect is particularly useful during the manufacturing phase.

It is preferred that any spacer means used be composed of a material which is inert with respect to the chromatographic process. By inert, it is meant that the material does not adversely affect the function of the solid stationary phase.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, the spacer means comprises the mesh 22. Alternatively, where the column design is as depicted in Figures 4-10, the spacer means 182 may also comprise a mesh, or scrim and mesh. A scrim material can function to channel, to a certain extent, the sample flowing through the media and substantially evenly disperse the sample axially and circumferentially across the media. The mesh material provides spacing between the media to permit controlled expansion thereof to prevent the "cut-off" to flow therethrough by

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compression of the permeable media and also assists in distributing or channeling the sample flowing through the media.

The mesh material is an open type of material having openings ranging, for general guidance, from 1/16 inch to 1/4 inch.

It should be noted that the thickness of the optional spacer means, i.e. the scrim and particularly the mesh material, and the pore size of each to be used may be readily determined by one skilled in the art by performing tests which vary these factors. Such factors as the openness and thickness of these spacer means are highly dependent on the type of media utilized, e.g. swellability, wettability, thickness, chemical composition, etc., the flow rate of the sample through the stationary phase, the surface area of the stationary phase, e.g. number of windings, thickness of media, diameter of stationary phase, etc. It is thus very difficult to clearly specify these variables, other than to say that these may be determined by either trial and error or more elaborate testing procedures to determine the optimum parameters.

The preferred mesh material, at this time, is polypropylene CONWED (Grade TD-620).

The overall width of the stationary phase in accordance with the present invention can be infinite, the actual diameter being limited only by practical considerations such as space requirements. Since the diameter or width of the overall column can be increased without theoretical limitation, the sample size or amount of substance to be separated in the bed is not limited. Thus, the diameter can be increased to separate the desired amount of sample substance to be produced.

In operation, the sample is driven through the stationary phase and separated into distinct chromatographic fractions by the chromatographic media. The optional spacer means induces and permits flow of this stream as it moves through the column and therefore provides for improved resolution and utilization of the media's potential capacity.

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Referring to Figure 1, the sample is preferably introduced at the bottom of the column flowing to the outer surface of the solid stationary phase and then flowing radially inward through the layers of chromatographic media and spacer means into the channels 21 of core tube 24 and is withdrawn centrally. It is apparent, from what has been set forth above, that the radial flow can also be caused to circulate in the opposite direction.

Referring to Figure 4, sample is preferably introduced at the inlet 118, passes to distribution means 122, is substantially uniformly distributed over the surface of the stationary phase 116 by radial distribution grooves 132 and concentric distribution channels 130, and passes through radial collection grooves 140 and concentric collection channels 170 and exits through outlet 156.

The chromatographic columns of this invention may be used for any of the well-known affinity and reverse phase chromatographic separations usually performed with conventional columns. Additionally, the columns of the present invention may be found useful in the areas where conventional columns are impractical.

Although the above embodiments may disclose only the radial distribution of materials through chromatographic medium, it is to be understood that non-radial distributions (e.g. linear or tangential distribution, as described in more detail below, etc.) may also be advantageously employed.

The columns of this invention can be used for separations in the analytical and preparative fields. The columns can be connected to all common types of chromatographic equipment. Several columns or cartridges of solid stationary phase can be connected in series or parallel. In large units, the columns can contain identical or different affinity or reverse phase chromatographic media and can be of identical or different length and/or diameter. See for example Daly et al., application Serial No. 611,662, filed May 18, 1984, incorporated by reference herein. It has been found that the afore-described stationary phase produces unexpected results in that the

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flow of sample through the column is enhanced without destroying the adsorptive capacity of the media. Additionally, when protein and dye staining tests were performed it was found that the stationary phase of this invention provided even distribution of sample flow there-through without an increase in pressure drop when compared to a stationary phase not utilizing the spacer means described herein.

The stationary phases decrease total processing time and when used with the proper chromatographic media has excellent binding capacity. The stationary phases may be used with standard type pumps, gravity feed, or syringes, utilized, in their preferred mode, at from 1 to 50 p.s.i., and even under vacuum. The stationary phases of chromatographic media are totally enclosed and completely self-contained to ensure sterile conditions. Due to the fact that the solid stationary phase is manufactured in a factory and assembled therein, each is virtually identical to the other, does not vary as in previously known columns and eliminates the dependence upon packing expertise.

By configuring the column to maximize sample distribution, minimize hold-up volume, and maximize stationary phase utilization by creating a differential pressure gradient which decreases from the interior to the periphery, the useful and effective life of the column is substantially improved.

These columns and discs are particularly useful in that means are provided for radially distributing sample through the media. Accordingly, sheets of media may be stacked in the columns of Figure 1 in disc configuration, with or without spacer means.

For the purpose of purifying fluid samples containing cells, e.g. fermentation media or blood, tangential flow of the blood across the affinity matrix is preferred. By the term "tangential flow" or "tangential flow across the media" is intended that the fluid sample is directed across, but not through the chromatographic media. A typical tangential flow configuration is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,551,435 (1985) to Liberte, incorporated by reference herein. The

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difficulty in treating blood by flow through the media is due to the fact that blood comprises cells varying from 1 to 20 μM in size together with over 400 different proteins. As shown in Figure 14, when blood flows through a matrix 201, blood cells 219 tend to become caught on the surface of the matrix.

Lysis of cell walls, for example red blood cells, is associated with very high sheer stress, generally greater than 40,000 dynes/cm² for very short periods of time or about 3,000 dynes/cm² for times exceeding one second. The amount of sheer stress is also dependant on the surface area, surface properties of the matrix, adhesivity of blood components to the matrix, flow parameters and clotting mechanisms triggered by a particular matrix or wall. Hemolysis, or the liberation of free hemoglobin from the cell, is the primary indicator of red cell destruction.

Cell lysis can be reduced by tangential flow of the blood across the surface of the matrix which gives rise to sheer stresses of less than 3,000 dynes/cm². When blood flows tangentially to a surface a skimming layer or cell-free zone adjacent to the surfaces forms. When the skimming layer is lost, free hemoglobin is released into the plasma and the resistance of the membrane rises. As shown in Figure 14, tangential flow of blood across the matrix 201 allows cells 219 to pass across the media and at the same time allows the impurities to be adsorbed by the matrix. The combination of the improved matrix surface and separator design of the invention together with optimized flow conditions serve to overcome the problems of sheer stress and cell lysis.

In general, cells adhere more readily to a high energy hydrophilic surface than to a hydrophobic low energy one. There is evidence that platelets, whose net surface charge is negative, adhere to surfaces bearing a gross positive charge, such as cationic polyelectrolytes and certain metals. However, an understanding of the interaction of platelets with polymeric surfaces will almost certainly await an understanding of surface adsorption on plasma proteins.

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Platelets are large and infrequent in comparison with dissolved plasma components and diffuse much less rapidly. It is highly probable that most of the platelets contact a surface that has already interacted with and become covered with a layer of plasma proteins. Therefore, the interaction of the polymeric surface with plasma proteins are a more important consideration than platelet interaction. The reactivity of the adsorbed protein molecules varies with the chemistry of the surfaces on to which the protein molecules are adsorbed onto, which in turn affects the clogging and blood flow characteristics.

The most traumatic spot in blood flow system is where there is a sudden change of tube diameter and flow direction. Thus, in designing a system for the purification of blood, it is necessary to reduce these factors. In addition, it is also necessary to avoid or reduce direct impingement of blood on a foreign surface.

Flow of blood in the system involves a shifting of molecular interactions between various components. In order to maintain the stability of the chromatographic separation device, any possible disturbance which may occur during the process of separation should be reduced as much as possible. Flow rate, pressure variation and viscosity change are the major parameters to be considered. Fortunately, plasma in blood functions as lubricant and diluent to keep cells apart and away from the walls of the device.

Another problem with blood flow within the device centers on the aggregation of cells around the flow conduits. When the blood stream passes from a single entrance conduit to an expanded chamber from which a large number of flowing channels originate, an area of stasis or disturbed flow with low shear results near the channel entrance, where platelets tend to adhere. In areas where local hemodynamics provide the proper combination of convective and diffusional transport, platelets soon adhere to the surface of the foreign material. Other platelets agglutinate with the adhered platelets to form an aggregate. As the separation progresses, these aggregates tend to coalesce and eventually obstruct the entrance of the channels. This

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can be monitored as increasing resistance to blood flow associated with a progressive decrease in mass transfer capacity. As the platelet aggregates grow bigger, the red cells are eventually caught and attached, resulting in the whole system becoming clogged.

In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, a device for effecting the chromatographic separation of at least two components of a sample comprises:

(a) a modified polysaccharide material in the form of one or more sheets, corrugated sheets, or tubes; and

(b) means for effecting tangential flow of said sample across said modified polysaccharide material.

The matrix material within the tangential flow separation device may be in the form of sheets. For example, one or more sheets of matrix material may be positioned in parallel fashion with means to distribute blood at one end and collect blood at the other. The sheets may be self supporting or adhered to a rigid supporting member.

In this embodiment, a plurality of parallel plates having a layer of matrix material in the form of a sheet thereon may be stacked in a suitable housing with means to distribute and means to collect the sample. The layers may be separated by supporting means on the walls of said housing comprising grooves configured to accept the edge of said plates or may be separated by an array of filaments disposed parallel to one another and parallel to the direction of sample flow to provide channels for sample flow tangential to the media. The size of the filaments and their spacing can be optimized to provide high efficiency separations with minimal pressure differentials (Δp) between the inlet and outlet of the device. The thickness of the filaments and their spacing can be determined by one of ordinary skill in the art using routine testing. Optionally, the layers may be separated by two arrays of filaments disposed at oblique angles to one another. Advantageously, the two arrays of filaments are affixed at their crossover points.

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The means for distributing and collecting the sample may comprise one or more grooves on the interior of two sides of the housing which are in fluid communication with said channels and nozzles disposed on each side of the housing. Alternatively, the matrix may be configured in the form of a corrugated sheet which provide channels without the use of filaments or nets.

In another embodiment, the matrix material may be configured into hollow tubes through which a sample, e.g., blood, can flow tangentially to the surface of the matrix. Advantageously, the matrix may form a layer of uniform thickness on the inner walls of an impermeable tube. This tube may then be coiled within a housing having means for introducing blood to the coil and means for collecting blood therefrom. Optionally, the housing may also contain means for regulating the temperature of the coil such as heaters, fans, thermostats, thermally regulated fluids, and the like. See U.S. Patent No. 4,061,141 (1977) to Hyden *et al.*, which is incorporated by reference herein.

In a more preferred embodiment, the matrix is in the form of one or more sheets spirally wound around a cylindrical core. In this embodiment, the separation device for effecting the chromatographic separation of at least two components of a sample flowing therethrough comprises:

- (1) a cylindrical core,
- (2) at least a first and second stationary phase wound around said cylindrical core, wherein,
 - (a) said first phase comprises the modified polysaccharide matrix material of the invention; and
 - (b) said second phase comprises a means for supporting, separating and providing channels tangential to said core,
- (3) means for distributing the sample to said channels,
- (4) means for collecting the sample from said channels, and
- (5) a cylindrical housing.

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The device may further comprise a third stationary phase disposed between the first and second phases comprising an impermeable sheet. This impermeable sheet may comprise any impermeable material compatible with blood and the matrix material including, but not limited to polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyethylene, etc.

The means for supporting and separating, and providing channels tangential to the cylindrical core, herein referred to as a mesh, net, or screen, may comprise two arrays of filaments including a first array spaced parallel to one another and to the axis of the cylindrical core and a second array of filaments spaced parallel to one another and perpendicular to the axis of said cylindrical core. Advantageously, the two arrays of filaments are affixed at their crossover points. The two arrays may be disposed perpendicular to one another or may be disposed at oblique angles, as long as one array is perpendicular to the axis of the cylindrical core. This type of screen or net provides a series of flow channels tangential to the cylindrical core.

The individual filaments may be round, square, rectangular or triangular in cross section. The thickness and spacing of the filaments may be readily determined by one skilled in the art by performing tests which vary the dimensions. Such factors as the spacing and thickness of the filaments are highly dependent on the type of media utilized, e.g. swellability, wettability, thickness, chemical composition, etc., the flow rate of the sample tangential to the stationary phase, the surface area of the stationary phase, e.g. number of windings, thickness of media, etc. and the type of sample chromatographed, e.g. blood or fermentation media. It is very difficult to clearly specify these variables, but may be determined by trial and error or by more elaborate testing procedures.

Preferably, the first array of filaments are round and are 9.5 mil and the second array of filaments are round and 47 mil.

The filaments of the first array may be disposed at an angle of about 49° to 90° relative to the second array of filaments. Most

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preferably, the first array is disposed at about a 90° angle to the second set.

Advantageously, the filaments may be made of polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, nylon, or a substantially non-deformable yet resilient elastomer or metal. The material employed should be one which separates adjoining layers of matrix material or impermeable sheet without deformation, one which may be easily fabricated, and one which is not deleteriously affected by contact with the sample or matrix. Preferably, the filaments are constructed of polypropylene.

The means for collecting the sample may comprise one or more grooves along the entire length of the cylindrical core. These grooves are in fluid communication with the tangential flow channels and a nozzle disposed on the end of the cylindrical housing. The means for distributing the sample comprises one or more grooves along the length of the cylindrical housing which are in fluid communication with the tangential flow channels and a nozzle disposed on the cylindrical housing.

It is to be understood, of course, that the means for collecting the sample may be used for distributing the sample and the means for distributing the sample may be used for collecting the sample.

As shown in Figure 17, the device may comprise two sheets of matrix material 201 per winding so that the channel has a layer of matrix on each side. As shown in Figure 15, the two sheets may comprise two different ligands. For example, one sheet of matrix 220 may absorb bacteria 221 or lipids preferentially and a second sheet of matrix 222 may comprise material which selectively adsorbs heparin.

In one embodiment depicted in Figure 12, the tangential flow column, which may be in cartridge form generally designated 206, is comprised of two layers spirally wound chromatographic media 201, spirally wound impermeable film 202 and spirally wound flow guidance web 203 around a cylindrical core 200. The housing 207 and outlet cap 208 contain the spirally wound device. The spirally wound media, impermeable film and web 203 are sealed on each end 209 by thermo-

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plastic fusion using techniques described above. The outlet cap 208 and housing are held together by a weld 210. The housing also contains inlet and outlet means 211 and 212 which may be protected with a protective cap 213.

Referring to the embodiment depicted in Figure 11, one layer each of chromatographic media 201, impermeable sheet 202 and flow guidance web 203 are wound around the cylindrical core 200. The sample flows tangential to the chromatographic media in the channels 205 and is collected by a series of grooves 214 in the cylindrical core 200 which are in fluid communication with the channels 205. The media, web and layer thickness 204 can be adjusted to achieve optimal flow rate, chromatographic efficiency and cell stability.

Referring to Figure 13, the tangential flow cartridge having one layer of chromatographic media 201 is prepared by layering media 201 and impermeable film 202 onto the webbing 203, wherein one end 215 of the webbing 203 is not covered by media 201 or film 202. The opposite end of the media 216 has an additional layer of webbing 203 layer on top and extending beyond the layer of media 201. The media 201, film 202 and webbing 203 are then wound around the cylindrical core 200.

Figure 16 depicts a top plan view of the tangential flow cartridge having an impermeable sheet 202, a web as flow channel guidance 203 which may also have a layer of PHMA 216, a highly hydrophilic layer to promote protein migration and an HDA, a pyrogen or bacteria adsorption layer 217. The sample is delivered to the channels 205 defined by the web at the blood flow inlet 218.

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The affinity, reverse-phase, or bioactive materials of the invention can be used in any of the well known prior art processes of affinity or reverse-phase chromatography, or as supports for bio-reactors.

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The materials obtained in the present invention have unique properties over materials used heretofore. A binary system formed by mixing modified polysaccharide, e.g., cellulose, with other types of polysaccharide, such as microcrystalline cellulose, and forming a fibrous sheet (without the addition of extra particulate material) has the advantage of lacking silica materials, which normally shows nonspecific adsorption of proteins. The absence of any substantial swelling or a highly controllable degree of swelling which can be readily controlled by adjusting the multiple variables present in the system, allows the replacement of unmodified microcrystalline cellulose by other mechanical strengtheners, has low production cost, and high exchange capacity or anchoring capacity, which can, in any event, be modified by controlling various conditions, including the ratio of comonomers (a) and (b).

A ternary system formed from modified polysaccharide, modified or unmodified particulate and unmodified fibers has the advantage of potential maximization of swelling, rigidity and capacity obtainable through varying the multiple variables present in the system. Flow rates can be controlled by varying the ratio of organic to particulate (especially silica) components without significant loss of capacity. In addition, such a system shows advantages over prior art systems using nonmodified celluloses in that, in many instances, no refined pulp is necessary, since the polymer linked on the polysaccharide will function as well as refined pulp in bridging particles to the fiber surfaces. The polymeric components in the present system may also function as binder resins; therefore, addition of resins to the slurry can, if desired, be eliminated.

While ordinarily the prior art has relied on materials with high surface area to bind the maximum number of chemical groups thereon, the materials of the present invention provide means of binding multifunctional groups per each polysaccharide molecule. As long as these functional groups are made accessible for anchoring, the preparation is no longer limited to high surface area materials.

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In protein separation and purifications, the key factor which ought to be avoided is possible damage to the protein molecules. In the present invention, this is avoided by using biocompatible materials such as polysaccharides with only limited amounts of organic polymers. The materials are swellable and provided for very little denaturation of protein. Nonspecific adsorption of biopolymers is decreased, since both acrylic and saccharide polymers show very low amounts thereof, and are hydrophilic in nature.

With regard to samples containing cells, e.g. blood or fermentation media, lysis of cells can be avoided by passing the sample through a cartridge configured so that the sample flows tangentially, but not through, the matrix material. Thus, the tangential flow cartridge may be used to separate or purify components of blood or fermentation media. For example, the matrix may comprise a cellulose-acrylate bi-component composite polymer with aldehyde groups extended on a spacer arm for coupling chemical or biological ligands for the separation of the components of a sample. Such biological ligands include, for example, anti-coagulant adsorption ligands which allow removal of citrate-phosphate-dextrose (CPD), a commonly used anti-coagulant, or heparin from the blood. Three ligands in particular, Ligand A (low molecular weight amino compound comprising hexamethylenediamine), Ligand B (protamine) and Ligand C (high molecular weight amino polymer comprising polyethyleneimine) have particularly been found useful for the adsorption of anti-coagulants. The ligands comprising amino groups are attached to the matrix material as described above.

Another area of design flexibility and design control is in the possible adjustment of the length of the acrylic polymer carrying the various anchoring groups. The variability of the polymer length not only may eliminate steric hindrance due to solute or ligand accessibility, but also minimizes leakage of the ligand from the matrix. The polymer "arm" should not be too long to avoid potential internal

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hydrophilic interaction, such as folding back. An "arm " of about 5 to 20 atoms is generally ideal for attaching the bioligands.

By the use of well known anchoring groups for affinity ligands or biomolecules, the materials can incorporate all of the synthetic methods developed in prior art commercial materials, such as Sephadex^R or Sepharose^R.

Finally, the matrix is chemically and physically stable with minimum change of dimensional stability upon contact with salt and eluants.

EXAMPLES

Having now generally described this invention, the same will be better understood by reference to certain specific examples which are included herein for purposes of illustration only, and are not intended to be limiting of the invention unless otherwise specified.

Example 1

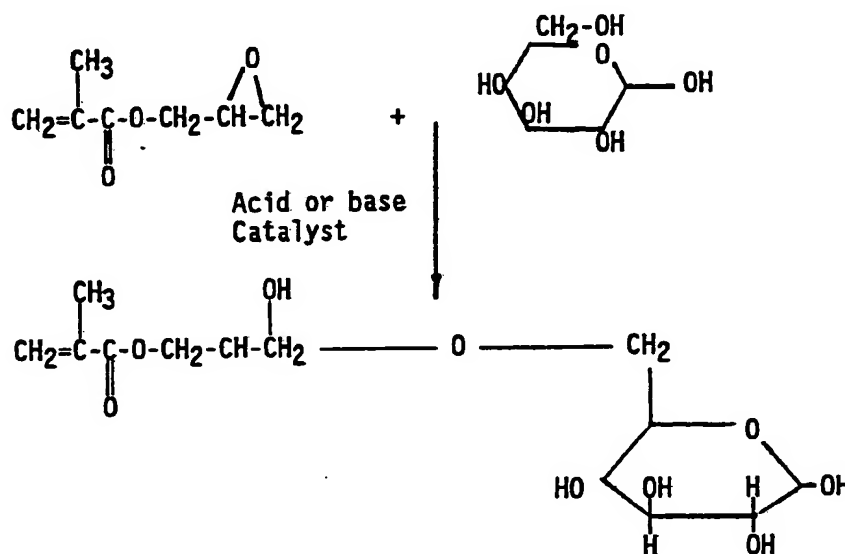
Preparation of an Affinity Chromatography System

- Component A: cellulosic fiber
Component B: glycidyl methacrylate
Component C: mono or di-saccharide

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Method AStep 1. Coupling of C to B

Component BC

Step 2. Formation of Polymers with Controlled Ratio of B to BC

Component B (10%) polymerization
by Redox catalyst.

Copolymer
of 10% B
& 90% BC

Component BC (90%)

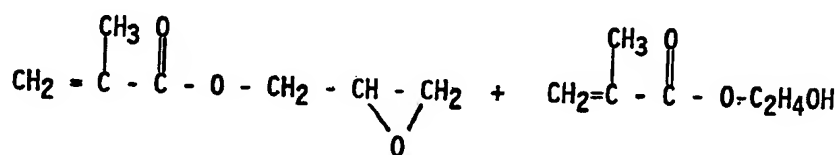
Step 3. Coupling of the Above Copolymer to Component A

With excess amount of catalyst left in Step 2, the epoxy groups in Component B of the above copolymer can be coupled to cellulose, by raising the temperature to 90°C. The chemical reaction is exactly the same as Step 1, except that the Component A is in polymeric form whereas Component C is a monomer.

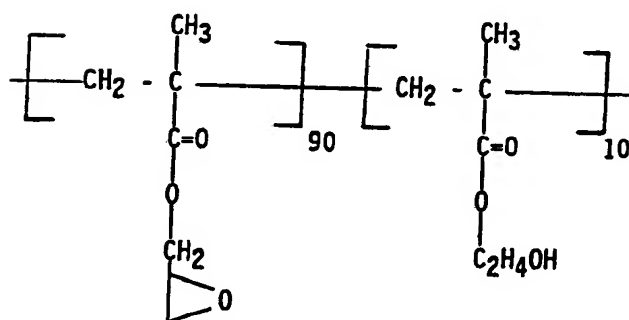
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Method BStep 1. Formation of Acrylic Copolymer

Glycidyl methacrylate 90%

2-Hydroxy-ethyl
methacrylate 10%Potassium persulfate
Sodium Thiosulfate

Step 2. Component C is added to the polymer on a proper molar ratio such that 90% of the available epoxy groups will be reacted with C under acid or base catalytic conditions. The remaining 10% will be left available for coupling onto the cellulose surface afterwards.

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Example 2Cellulose Grafted with Polymethacrylic Acid(a) Recipe

<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cotton linter fiber	36 g
Methacrylic acid (or B-carboxyethyl acrylate)	90 ml
Glycidyl Methacrylate	9 ml
Triton X-100	2.0 g
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	1.5 g
Ammonium persulfate	3.6 g
Sodium Thiosulfate	3.6 g
Tributyl Amine	1.0 ml

Examples 3 and 4 are directed to the formation of the pre-ligand matrix; Example 5 is directed to the coupling of the benzamidine ligand.

Example 3Preparation of Cellulose-GA Pre-Ligand Affinity Matrix(a) Formulation

<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Refined cellulose	5.0 g
Glycidyl acrylate	10.0 ml
Ethoquad C/25	0.5 ml
APS	0.5 g
STS	0.5 g
1.0M HCl	16.67 ml
D.I. H ₂ O	250 ml

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(b) Process

The cellulose was dispersed in the 250 ml of D.I. H₂O with agitation at 80°C and the glycidyl acrylate added to the reactor. Temperature and agitation were maintained, the APS, STS and HCl added, and the reaction permitted to proceed for one hour. The covalently-bonded cellulose-GA pre-ligandized matrix was removed, washed with 7 x 2 liters of deionized water and stored for further treatment (conversion to affinity ligand as in Example 5 below).

Example 4Preparation of Cellulose-GMA Pre-Ligand Affinity Matrix(a) Formulation

<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Refined cellulose	5.0 g
Glycidyl methacrylate	12.5 ml
APS	0.5 g
STS	0.5 g
D.I. H ₂ O	250 ml

(b) Process

The cellulose was dispersed in the D.I. H₂O with agitation and heated to 80°C, with agitation. The glycidyl methacrylate, APS and STS were added to the reactor and the reaction permitted to proceed for one hour. The reaction was terminated and the covalently bound GMA-cellulose matrix removed, washed with 5 x 1.8 liters of D.I. H₂O and stored for further processing (conversion to affinity ligand as in Example 5 below).

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Example 5Preparation of Affinity Matrix
with Benzamidine Ligand

The GMA-cellulose matrix of Example 4 was washed with five volumes of deionized H₂O. The washed GMA-cellulose matrix was treated with a 1.5% aqueous solution of NaIO₄ at room temperature, five volumes of the NaIO₄ solution circulated through the matrix for 1 to 2 hours at room temperature. The resulting matrix, the epoxy groups now converted to aldehyde groups by the NaIO₄ solution, was washed with 10 volumes of deionized water at 25°C and equilibrated with 0.01 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.8. Benzamidine in a concentration of 20 mg/ml was circulated through the aldehyde-pendant matrix at a flow rate of 2 cc/min overnight at 4°C in the presence of NaCNBH₃, concentration approximately 1 mg/ml. Alternatively, the coupling of benzamidine may be effected at room temperature by circulating the above benzamidine solution at room temperature for 8 hours. Following coupling, any uncoupled protein was removed from the matrix by washing with phosphate buffer at pH 7.8. Any remaining aldehyde groups were deactivated by circulating glycine ethylester at pH 6.5 in the presence of NaCNBH₃ for four hours, the glycine ethylester produced by dissolving 1 g of glycine ethylester hydrochloride in 100 cc of deionized water, the pH adjusted to 6.5 by addition of sodium hydroxide solution.

Example 6Invention Media Containing Hydrophobic Groups(a) RecipePoly (n-Octylacrylate)-g-Cellulose

<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Refined pulp (+260)	20 g
n-octyl acrylate	50 ml

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Glycidyl methacrylate	5 g
Ammonium persulfate	2 g
Sodium thiosulfate	2 g
Water	933 ml

(b) Procedure

1. Refined pulp (+260) was well dispersed in water in a 3 neck, 3 liter round flask.
2. n-Octyl acrylate and glycidyl methacrylate were well mixed before pouring into the reactor.
3. After pouring monomers into the reactor and mixing the reaction mixture well, ammonium persulfate and sodium thiosulfate solutions were charged into the reactor at room temperature.
4. The reaction mixture was strongly agitated and the reaction temperature was raised to 82°C within 15 minutes.
5. Stirring was maintained for 1 hour in the temperature range of 80-85°C.
6. After cooling down the reaction mixture, the product was washed well with water.

Example 7Invention Media Containing Chelating GroupsPoly(3-N,N-dicarboxymethyl-2-hydroxy-propyl methacrylate)-g-cellulose(a) Recipe

<u>Reagent</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Refined pulp (+260)	5.0 g
Glycidyl methacrylate	12.5 ml
Ammonium persulfate	0.5 g
Sodium thiosulfate	0.5 g

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Sodium imminodiacetate	2	g
Water	150	ml

(b) Procedure

1. Refined pulp (+260) was well dispersed in 800 ml water in a 3 neck reactor.
2. After pouring glycidyl methacrylate into the reactor and mixing the reaction mixture well, ammonium persulfate and sodium thiosulfate were charged into the reactor at room temperature.
3. The reaction mixture was strongly agitated, and the reaction temperature was raised to 80°C within 15 minutes.
4. Stirring was maintained for 1 hour in the temperature range of 80-85°C.
5. The reaction mixture was cooled to 60°C, and then sodium iminodiacetate was charged into the reactor. Further reaction was continued for 26 hours.
6. The reaction mixture was cooled, and product was filtered and washed.

Example 8

Immobilization of Protein A
For Gammaglobulin Purification

Protein A is a cell-wall protein which can be isolated from Staphylococcus aureus. Its rather unique reactivity directed to the F_C region of IgG makes protein A a powerful bioligand for the selective removal of IgG from normal or immune sera. Immobilization of protein A to a solid support has been studied to isolate whole IgG or individual subclasses, to separate cells or to remove immuno-complex from plasma as a means of immunotherapy.

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(a) Materials and Methods

Either high purity natural or recombinant Protein A may be employed. Recombinant Protein A was purchased from Repligen with the following physicochemical properties. The purity is greater than 98% by TSK-3000 HPLC assayed at 214 nm and greater than 94% pure at 280 nm. A single major band is produced by SDS-PAGE at approximately 45,000 MW + 1,000. It has an extinction coefficient at 0.1% of 0.16+0.02 at 270 nm. The IgG binding activity is greater than 95% as determined by the percentage of total protein bound to an immobilized human IgG column when assayed by Lowry.

Structure studies carried out on recombinant Protein A by Repligen indicated the DNA sequence derived position of the four homologous F_C binding domains D, A, B and C originally described.

(b) Media Preparation

The composite media prepared according to Example 4 was prepared by grafting to cellulose, with cellulose serving as solid support and GMA or GA polymers providing the chemical functional groups for coupling. Two types of affinity matrix were then prepared. Type A carried amino groups and used glutaraldehyde for protein coupling; Type G carried hydroxy groups requiring periodate oxidation for the formation of aldehyde as a means of protein coupling.

PROTEIN A-COUPLING

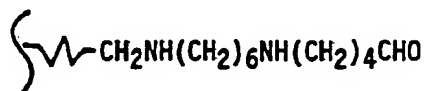
The amino groups were introduced to the matrix by covalently linking 1,6-diamino hexane to the glycidyl groups of the matrix. The total amino groups titrable from the potentiometric titration with 0.1 N hydrochloric acid was about 1.8 meq per gram of dry matrix. The matrix carrying amino groups was equilibrated with 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.3, as activation buffer, followed by recirculation of 10% glutaraldehyde in the same buffer at room temperature for 6 hours in the presence of 1.0 mg/ml sodium cyanoborohydride. Excess amount of glutaraldehyde was removed by rinsing the matrix with activation buffer until the eluate showed its absence from the Schiff reagent.

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solution. The matrix carried active aldehyde groups in the following form and was ready for Protein A coupling through its amino groups.



Protein A solutions were prepared at 10 mg/ml in 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 7.3, and recirculated in the presence of (1.0 mg/ml) sodium cyanogen borohydride for 16 hours at room temperature; the uncoupled ligand was removed by rinsing the matrix with buffer solution until the ligand was no longer detectable in the eluate. The excess amount of active groups was deactivated by recirculating 1% glycine ethylester hydrochloride in 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH 6.5 as blocking buffer for 4 hours. Then the matrix was rinsed with any desired buffer containing 0.25 M NaCl, followed by the equilibration buffer that was to be used when performing the affinity step.

(c) Measurement of Ligand Coupled to Cartridge

The amount of ligand coupled to the cartridge was determined by doing a Lowry protein assay of the dialyzed uncoupled ligand and subtracting this value from the amount of Protein A given.

PROCEDURE FOR IgG PURIFICATION

The cartridge was equilibrated with 50 mM NaP, pH 7.6 + 250mM NaCl. A human gammaglobulin (HGG) solution (Sigma G-4386), approx. 2.5 mg/ml in the above buffer, was passed through the cartridge either in a single pass or with recirculation. The unbound gammaglobulins were then washed from the matrix with the above buffer. The bound gammaglobulins were eluted from the matrix with a 0.2 M Gly-HCl pH 2.3 buffer. The amount of HGG bound was determined by OD₂₈₀ of the elution. The matrix was then re-equilibrated with the pH 7.6 buffer and it was ready for another sample.

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(d) Spacer Arm Length and HGG Binding

The effect of varying the spacer arm length was studied by conjugating protein A using hexamethylene diamine (21°A, Sample Nos. 1-3), ethylene diamine (16°A Sample Nos. 4-6), and epoxy by periodate (6.0°A, Sample Nos. 7-9), measuring the amount of Protein A coupled, binding HGG, measuring the amount of HGG bound, and determining HGG-Protein A binding ratios. The results are shown in Table IV.

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Table IV
EFFECT OF SPACER ARM LENGTH ON HUMAN GAMMAGLOBULIN BINDING BY
PROTEIN A AFFINITY MATRIX

Sample No.	Estimated Spacer Arm Length (Å)	Method of Coupling	Amount of Protein A Coupled (mg/g Media)	Amount of HGG Bound (mg)	HGG Protein A (mg/ml)
1.	21 Å on hexamethylene diamine and glutaraldehyde	Schiff base formation	0.8	5.2	6.5
2.	"		4.6	12.0	2.4
3.	"	"	9.2	14.0	1.4
4.	16 Å on ethylene diamine and glutaraldehyde	"	0.9	6.0	6.6
5.	"	"	4.6	12.0	2.6
6.	"	"	9.2	14.0	1.5
7.	6.0 Å	Aldehyde formed through epoxy oxidation by periodate	0.8	2.4	3.0
8.	"		3.4	3.8	1.1
9.	"		7.8	6.4	0.8

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Example 9Immobilization of Antibody or
Antigen on Affinity Matrix

By following the procedure of Type A (amino groups) media with glutaraldehyde as the coupling group, Protein A was immobilized to the matrices of Examples 4, 5 and 8 and tested for its capacity for binding of HGG. The results are shown in Table IV.

For a demonstration of the effect of types of media and methods of coupling on the performance of immobilized bio-molecules, Goat anti-HGG was immobilized on type G matrices by forming aldehyde groups through periodate oxidation, with the results shown in Table V.

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Table V

PERFORMANCE OF GOAT ANTI-HGG IMMOBILIZED
BY PERIODATE OXIDATION ON AFFINITY MATRICES

Matrix Type	Matrix Weight (in 13mm Column)	Goat Anti-HGG (4.3mg/mg) Applied	Coupling Conditions	Amt. Coupled & Efficiency	HGG Capa- city	Goat Anti-HGG HGG	Ab Ag
Type G groups)	1.00 g	2.5 mg	4°C over- night PBS (.05M) pH = 7.6	2.48 mg 99%	1.06	0.43	
"	"	5.0 g	"	4.93 mg 99%	0.83 mg	0.17	
"	1.02	10.2 mg	"	9.86 mg 96%	1.68 mg	0.17	
"	"	15.30 mg	"	13.76 mg 90%	2.64 mg	0.19	
"	1.03 g	20.60 mg	"	16.81 mg 82%	3.11 mg	0.19	
"	1.04 g	23.71 mg	"	18.81 mg 79%	3.52 mg	0.19	

In this case, Goat Anti-HGG was the immobilized antibody to interact with HGG as the antigen. The bound antigen were eluted by 0.2M glycine-HCl at pH2.3 from the column in purified form.

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Example 10Immobilization of p-Aminobenzamidine (PAB) Soybean
Trypsin Inhibitor (STI) on Type A Matrix Affinity(a) Coupling Procedure:

- (1) Matrices prepared according to Examples 1, 4, and 8, in radial cartridge form, were washed and equilibrated with 50 mM NaP, pH 6.2, + 0.25 M NaCl.
- (2) 10% glutaraldehyde solution (in above buffer) was recirculated for 5 hours (133 mls).
- (3) Cartridges were washed with above buffer.
- (4) 6.4 grams of PAB and 6.4 grams of STI were recirculated through their respective cartridges overnight (640 mls of above buffer + 0.2% $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CN})\text{BH}_3$).
- (5) Cartridges were washed well using above buffer and 0.2 M Gly-HCl, pH 2.3, alternately.
- (6) Cartridges were deactivated with 1% glycine ethyl ester.

(b) Testing Procedure:

- (1) 4 liters of a Trypsin solution (Porcine Pancrease Trypsin, Sigma) in 50 mM NaP, pH 7.6, + 250 mM NaCl buffer was passed through each cartridge at two different flow rates. Fractions were collected.

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- (2) The cartridges were eluted with 0.2 M Gly-HCl, pH 2.3
- (3) Protein was detected by OD₂₈₀.
- (4) Trypsin activity was detected by assaying with Kabi colorimetric substrate S-2302.

1 unit of trypsin act = OD₄₀₅ of 1.0/ml/min.
- (5) The results are shown in Tables VI (PAB) and VII (PAB and STI).

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Table VI

IMMOBILIZATION OF PAB LIGAND ON AFFINITY MATRIX TYPE G FOR TRYPSIN PURIFICATION

SAMPLE NO.	PAB Coupled (mg)	Trypsin Eluted (mg)	Units Eluted (Activity)	Units g media	Units mg PAB	Protein Recovery (%)		mg Trypsin mg PAB
						Total	Activity Recovery (%)	
1.	(i) 52.8 (ii) 12.9 mg/g	67.5	8193	2003	155	89	91	1.278
2.	(i) 49.1 (ii) 12.46 mg/g	71.7	9068	2302	185	90	97	1.46
3.	(i) 73.9 (ii) 13.58 mg/g	95.5	11350	2086	154	85	94	1.222
4.	(i) 66.5 (ii) 11.40 mg/g	91.7	11461	1966	172	85	98	1.379

Tested in 60mm size disks with 5.0 gram media weight.

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Table VII

IMMOBILIZATION OF PAB AND STI FOR TRYPSIN PURIFICATION

mg. Ligand Coupled	Flow rate of test	mg Trypsin eluted	Units Trypsin eluted	Units/ gram media	Units/mg coupled ligand	% Protein recovery	% Activity recovery	mg Trypsin coupled
PAB COUPLED CARTRIDGE (containing 128 gram of media)	1257.7mg/ min 9.8 mg/ min	1) 83mls/ min 2) 295 mls/ min	152874 units 140464 units	1194 1097	121.6 111.7	91% 93%	108% 120%	1.62 1.50
STI COUPLED CARTRIDGE (containing 128 gram of media)	20687 mg	1) 84ml/min	230128 units	1798	111.2	90%	122%	0.80

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Example 11

Immobilization of Glucoamylase Enzyme on Affinity Cartridge for Beverage Processing

Immobilization of glucoamylase has already been applied in the industrial production of fructose syrup from starch. The preparation used in the large-scale production of glucose was obtained by the covalent binding of enzyme by means of glutaraldehyde to porous inorganic materials containing primary amino groups. However, in the case of glucoamylase removal from beer, the silica type of inorganic material will affect the flavor and color of the beer due to the ionization of silica under low pH to silicic acid on solid surfaces. Cellulosic substrates, being inert and nonionizing, stand out as being more favorable for beverage purification and separation.

Methods and Materials

Raw material

Glucoamylase (α -1,4-glucan glucohydrolase, EC 3.2.1.3), purchased from Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, is obtained from strains of Aspergillus oryzae. The enzyme has a molecular weight between 48,000 to 80,000 and usually has no subunit structure. The carbohydrate content of the enzyme ranges from 3% to 30% containing mainly mannose, but glucose, galactose, and, in some instances, glucosamine and xylose are also present. The carbohydrate structure is present as mono-, di-, tri-, and tetrasaccharide units linked O-glycosidically through mannose to the hydroxyl groups of serine and threonine. The isoelectric point is between 3.9 and 5.5, and has a pH optima of 5.0 to 5.5.

Enzyme activity measurement

The enzymatic activity was determined by the kinetic determination of the amount of glucose released from starch versus time by

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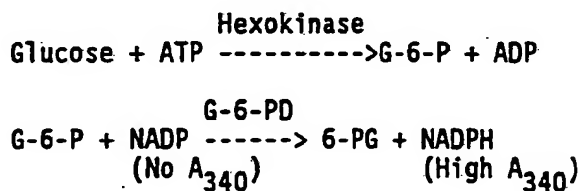
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glucoamylase. The glucose production was measured utilizing an assay system purchased from Sigma Chemical Company (Stock No. 15-10) and described in Sigma Technical Bulletin Co. 15 UV. The change in glucose production is measured as a change in optical density at 340 nm per minute on a Cary 210 spectrophotometer.

Principle of glucose assay

The analysis is based upon the conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate by ATP in the presence of hexokinase, coupled with the subsequent reduction of NADP to NADPH. As NADPH has a high absorbance at 340 nm (A_{340}) and NADP has no absorbance at this wavelength, the reaction can be followed by measuring the increase in A_{340} . The increase in A_{340} due to formation of NADPH is directly proportional to the amount of glucose present.



Definition of enzyme activity unit

One unit will liberate 1.0 mg of glucose from starch in 3 min at pH 4.5 at 55°C.

Example 12

Glucoamylase Immobilization on Type A Affinity Matrix

Type A matrix prepared according to Examples 4 and 8 is a 12-atom spacer amino matrix which can be activated by glutaraldehyde to make it suitable for enzyme immobilization according to the mechanism shown above.

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(a) Procedure of coupling

1. The matrix was washed with 50 ml of deionized water;
2. Equilibrated with 50 ml 0.05 M phosphate buffer +0.25 M NaCl, pH 7.5, at room temperature;
3. Activated by recirculating 50 ml 1.0% glutaraldehyde in the buffer at room temperature;
4. Excess glutaraldehyde was removed by washing with the above buffer twice;
5. The ligand (10 mg/ml in same buffer) was coupled overnight at room temperature in presence of NaBH_4 (usually 1 mg/ml NaBH_4 is used);
*1 g of glycine ethylester hydrochloride is dissolved in 100 ml of phosphate buffer; final pH is adjusted to 6.5 Then NaBH_4 is added to make concentration 1 mg/ml.
6. The uncoupled ligand was washed off with same buffer until base line was obtained; and
7. Excess active groups were deactivated by circulating the glycine ethylester hydrochloride at pH 6.5 in the presence of NaBH_4 for about 4 hours at room temperature;
8. Excess reagents were washed off with the same buffer;
9. The amount of ligand coupled to the column was determined by nitrogen analysis.

(b) Procedure of measurement

The activity of glucoamylase samples was determined using a 1% solution of Amylopectin (Sigma No. 1-8515) in 0.2M sodium acetate pH 4.5. To 1 ml of this substrate 0.25 ml of sample was added at Time 0 in a 55°C water bath. After 10.0 minutes, 1.25 ml of 0.2M potassium phosphate buffer pH 7.5 was added. A 40 μl aliquot of this solution was then added to 3.0 ml of reconstituted Sigma Glucose Assay No. 15-UV, and after a 5-minute incubation, the A_{340} was recorded. Appropriate test blanks were subtracted from the absorbance reading to

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determine A_{340} , and from the A_{340} sample activity in units was calculated.

(c) Procedure for enzyme activity test

1. Approximately 1 g of above-prepared matrix was suspended in 10 ml of 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer pH 4.5.
2. Suspension was vortexed, then centrifuged 10 min x 2600 rpm.
3. Supernatant was decanted.
4. 0.2 g of the pellet was added to 1.0 ml 1.0% Amylopectin to determine the enzyme activity of the matrix by the method described above.

(d) Results

Table VIII

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Vol. of 1% Amylopectin Added</u>	<u>0.2 M KPB pH 7.5 Added</u>	<u>A_{340} Reading</u>	<u>Total Activity (Units)</u>	<u>Specific Activity of Coupled Enzyme: Unit/g Matrix</u>
Blank					
0.25 ml	1.0 ml	1.25 ml	0.0		
#1 0.2 g matrix	1.0 ml	1.25 ml	0.145	0.243	24.3
#2 0.2 g matrix	1.0 ml	1.25 ml	0.139	0.229	22.9
#3 0.2 g matrix	1.0 ml	1.25 ml	0.121	0.200	20.0

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Example 13Heparin Removal by Amino-Hexyl and Protamine Media

1. Material Preparation: Coupling protamine to PHMA media; 10 ml (0.5 g of media) and 100 ml size (5 g of media) radial cartridge configuration.

PHMA is polyhydroxyl methacrylate prepared by acid hydrolysis of GMA to convert glycidyl into hydroxyl groups as demonstrated above. The conditions for activating PHMA for ligand coupling are as follows:

- a. wash cartridges with 2 liters H₂O
- b. activated with 1.5% H₂IO₄ (in H₂O) for 60 mins
- c. wash with H₂O
- d. equilibrate cartridge with 0.1M borate buffer (pH 8.2)
- e. recirculate 42 mls of a 10 mg/ml solution of protamine in above buffer (Sigma No. P-4005 protamine, free base, from Salmon Sperm Grade IV) for 4 hrs at 15 mls/min
- f. wash cartridge with 0.1M borate buffer pH 8.2 (save wash to determine amount of coupled protamine)
- g. recirculate 100 mls of a 15% amine solution (either ethanolamine or diethylaminopropylamine) in the pH 8.2 buffer at 15 mls/min for approximately 20 hrs with 4 x 500 mg NaBH₄ additions
- h. wash cartridge with 1 liter solution of:
 - (1) 0.1M borate buffer, pH 8.2
 - (2) 0.15M NaCl pH 2.7 (pH dropped with HCl)
 - (3) 0.05M NaP + 0.25M NaCl pH 7.6
 - (4) 0.2M Glycine-HCl pH 2.3
- i. equilibrate with 0.02M NaP + 0.15M NaCl, pH 7.0 buffer

[10 ml size cartridge]

- j. same coupling procedure with an approximately 50 X scale down

[Coupling efficiency 80-90%]

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2. Testing Procedure

- a. 10 ml cartridge coupled to protamine
50 mls of plasma + 20 units/ml heparin (Sigma heparin from Porcine Intestinal Mucosa H-7005; activity 150-180 USPKI units/mg) flowed through the column at a rate of 1 ml/min
- b. 100 ml cartridge coupled to protamine
1000 mls of plasma + 50 units/ml heparin flowed through the cartridge at a rate of 15 mls/min

3. Assay Methods

- a. "A Colorimetric Assay for Chemical Heparin in Plasma," Michael D. Klein et al., Analytical Biochemistry 124:59-64 (1982).

This assay employs the metachromasia of azure A when heparin is added. It is useful for 0 to 10 units/ml and does not depend on the anticoagulant activity of heparin. The assay can be used in plasma, whole blood, and buffered saline solutions. The dye and sample are mixed together and then read immediately on a spectrophotometer at 620 nm. Controls include samples of known heparin concentration and a sample that contains no heparin.

- b. A Clotting Procedure for the Quantitative Determination of Heparin in Plasma, Sigma Kit #87 B

Principle of Test: In the presence of trace amounts of heparin, activated factor X (Xa) is rapidly neutralized by its plasma inhibitor. At a specific time in the initial phase of the reaction between the plasma inhibitor and factor Xa in the presence of heparin, the amount of factor Xa neutralized is proportional to the concentration of the heparin present.

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Table IX

4. Results:A. Removal of Heparin from Plasma-Dynamic Test on 10 ml Cartridge Coupled to Protamine.

<u>Media</u>	<u>Units Heparin Bound per device</u>	<u>Units Heparin Bound per gram media</u>	<u>Units Heparin Bound per mg Protamine Coupled</u>
PHMA	77 u	128 u	-
#1 PHMA and coupled Protamine	769 u	1281 u	59 u
#2 PHMA and coupled Protamine	551 u	918 u	43 u
Aminohexyl	756 u	1260 u	-

#1 - 12.98 mg protamine coupled; deactivator used was diethyl-aminopropylamine.

#2 - 12.86 mg protamine coupled; deactivator used was ethanol-amine.

B. Removal of Heparin from Plasma with PHMA + Protamine. 100 ml Size Cartridges.

<u>100 ml Cartridge</u>	<u>Units Heparin bound</u>	<u>Units Heparin bound per mg Protamine coupled</u>
PHMA + protamine #1	42,194 units	120 units
PHMA + protamine #2	24,490 units	68.6 units

#1 - deactivated with diethylaminopropylamine.

#2 - deactivated with ethanolamine.